

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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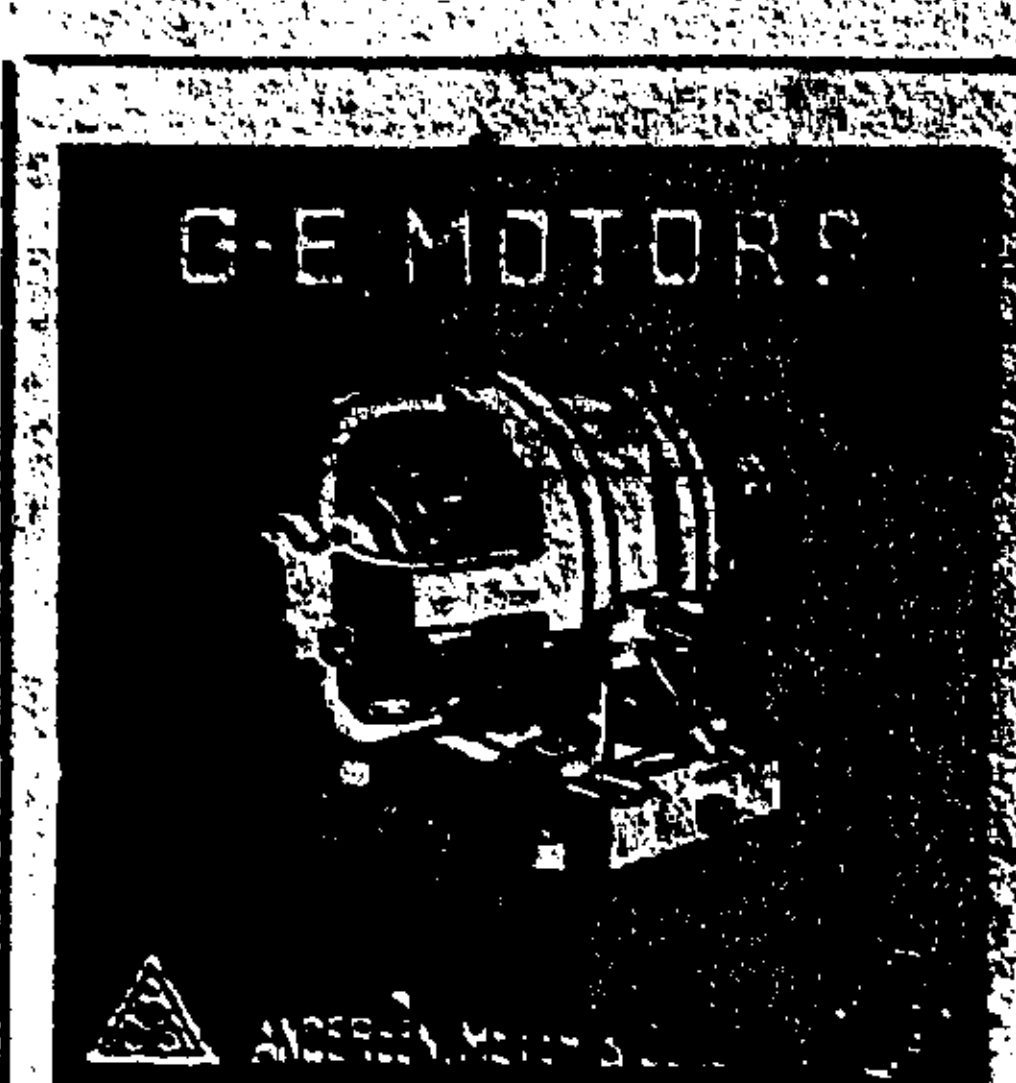
三拜禮

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921.

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THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

No Publicity at Present.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 19.
Contrasting with the early optimism, the papers to-day are somewhat gloomy regarding the prospects of an Irish settlement, but the fact is that the situation is quite unchanged. The most remarkable feature is the extraordinary reserve maintained both by Sinn Feiners and by the Government in disclosing nothing regarding the course of the negotiations. The reason the conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera were adjourned until the 21st inst. is simply that the Premier is fully engaged to-day and tomorrow with the Dominions Premier. Mr. Meighen departs for Canada on the 21st inst. and it is imperative that certain matters connected with the Imperial Conference be finally settled before then.

Views of Sinn Fein Propaganda Chief.

London, July 19.
Sir James Craig and his Ulster colleagues have returned to Belfast, where it had not been expected that Sir James Craig would return from London till the preliminaries had been settled and the scheme of the conference formulated. This is regarded as indicating that there will be no further indirect negotiations between Mr. De Valera and Sir James Craig.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, chief of the Sinn Fein propaganda department, who was recently released from internment, interviewed in London, said that there had not been a conference yet. The conversations at Downing Street had been directed to discovering a basis for the conference, which, in the Sinn Fein view, must be that Ireland as an independent nation must have an agreement with the British Government. The only comment he had to make upon Sir James Craig's statement was that the latter was in the same position as the Southern Americans in 1861.

Sinn Fein's Manifestoes.

London, July 20.
Mr. De Valera has issued a statement that Ireland demands the right to choose freely how she shall be governed—namely, independence. She only requests freedom from British aggression and interference.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, in an official statement, amplifies this as meaning that the claim of the Irish nation is for President Wilson's Fourteen Points, with the right of small nations to self-determination, and says that the Ulster Cabinet represents a very small minority of the Irish people. "who, we claim, have been systematically, wilfully, and fundamentally misled by a foreign power—England." Consequently, the *Morning Post* (strongly pro-Ulster) points out, the Southerners are refusing the Northerners the right: the former are claiming from England—namely, self-determination.

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER.

Marked Increase of Oil-Burning Vessels.

London, July 19.
United Kingdom, 19,283,000 tons; United States, 12,314,000; Japan, 3,663,000; France, 3,045,000; Italy, 2,378,000 and Norway 2,285,000 is the order of seagoing steam tonnage shown by Lloyd's register 1921-22 records, which also show that there are 33,000 steamers and sailing vessels of a minimum of a hundred tons. The world's gross tonnage amounts to nearly 62,000,000 tons. The United States own 40 per cent. of the world's sailing tonnage, which represents 5 per cent. of the total tonnage compared with 8 per cent. in 1914. The United Kingdom owns 35½ per cent. of the world's ocean going steam tonnage as compared with 44½ per cent. in 1914. Great development in the use of liquid fuel is recorded. In 1914 there were 364 steamers, of 1,310,000 tons, burning oil; now there are 2,536 vessels, of 12,797,000 tons.

STRONG IMPERIAL AIR COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE.

Dominions Invited to State Conditions of their Contributions.

London, July 19.
The Air Ministry announces that the Committee on Imperial air communications mentioned in the cable of the 17th inst. will consist of Lord Gorell, the new Under Secretary to the Air Ministry, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard, Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, and representatives of the Treasury and the Colonial Office. Sir Ross Smith, Colonel Mentz, and representatives of Canada and India. The Committee will report to the Imperial Conference before it ends. It is intended then to invite the Dominions to state the conditions on which they will make a contribution and the amount, after which the British Government will decide whether to ask Parliament to grant a subscription.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Excitement over Amendment to Finance Bill.

London, July 19.
The Government was defeated in the House of Commons last evening in the course of a discussion on the Finance Bill. An amendment moved by a Coalition Unionist supported by Mr. Asquith, exempting co-operative societies from the corporation tax was carried against the Government by 137 votes to 135 amidst loud Opposition cheers. Sir Donald Maclean asked what the Government was going to do. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government intended to proceed with the Bill, this announcement being greeted with Opposition cries of "Resign" and Ministerial cheers. The House then proceeded to consider other amendments, and the excitement subsided.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, July 19.
Notts won by eight wickets. Yorkshire won by nine wickets. Essex won by 123 runs. Surrey won by 19 runs. Hants won on the first innings. Lancashire won on the first innings.

EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

Heavy Drop in Revenue.

London, July 19.
The Exchequer returns from April 1 to July 16 show receipts of £253,500,000 and of £305,500,000, compared with £374,000,000 and £321,000,000 respectively for the corresponding period of 1920.

BISLEY.

England Wins the Mackinnon Cup.

London, July 19.
At Bisley, the Mackinnon Cup resulted as follows: England 1,480; Scotland, 1,480; Canada, 1,461; Ireland, 1,461; Wales, 1,233.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD FINANCE.

Enormous Loss Last Year.
(Reuter's Service.)

Washington, July 13.
Mr. Lasker, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announces that the operations of the Board's fleet during the past financial year resulted in a loss of approximately \$30,000,000, which is \$280,000,000 more than estimated. He adds that the Government's venture into merchant marine business last year involved a total expenditure of \$680,000,000. It is estimated that it will cost \$300,000,000 to operate the fleet during the present year.

UPPER SILESIA.

Interview with Korfanty.

Paris, July 19.
Korfanty, the leader of the Polish insurgents, has arrived here. Interviewed, he declared that the Germans will submit unresistingly if the Allies firmly enforced their decisions. The meeting of the Supreme Council to settle the question of Upper Silesia is still unfixed.

Berlin, July 19.
The Italian Ambassador has called the attention of the German Government to the concentration of troops on the frontier of Upper Silesia and requested it to prohibit German forces from going to Silesia.

THE GRAECO-TURKISH STRUGGLE.

Big Greek Victory Reported.

Athens, July 19.
An official announcement that the Greeks had captured Kutubia caused scenes of frantic enthusiasm. Streets were bagged and crowds paraded acclaiming the King and the Army, while the Te Deum was celebrated in the Cathedral. Newspapers declared that several thousand prisoners and immense booty were captured, and emphasise the political and strategic importance of Kutubia, whose fall is likely to lead to the speedy capture of the main Turkish railway lines.

RHEIM'S LIBRARY.

Carnegie's Foundation's Gift.

Paris, July 9.
Dr. Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Foundation, laid the first stone of the library at Rheims, which is being rebuilt, thanks to the Foundation's donation of \$200,000. The American Ambassador, Mr. Herriek, delivered a speech hoping that the new library would symbolise everlasting Franco-American friendship.

TOKYO INVITES PRINCE OF WALES.

Heir-Apparent expected to visit Japan in March.

London, July 19.
The Japanese Government has formally invited the Prince of Wales to visit Japan after his tour of India. It is understood that the King welcomes the invitation, and there is reason to believe that the Prince of Wales will visit Japan in March or April 1922.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

Lancashire Cotton Mills Going at Full Pressure.

London, July 19.
In amplification of the cable of the 16th inst., the Egyptian section of the Lancashire cotton-spinning mills have increased their hours from thirty-five to forty-eight weekly. [The previous cable stated that there were signs of an industrial revival, especially in the textile industry.]

CENTRAL EUROPEAN BORDER PROVINCES.

A Triple Alliance.

London, July 19.
The Lithuanian Foreign Minister has announced that an alliance has been concluded between Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Periodical meetings for their Ministers to discuss questions of defence, trade, and foreign policy have been arranged.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

U. S. Senate to be Represented.

New York, July 9.
It is understood that President Harding has decided that the Senate will be represented on the American delegation to the disarmament conference, owing to the Senate's joint responsibility with the Executive in regard to America's foreign relations.

THE CARPENTIER-GIBBONS CONTEST.

Cruiser-Weights to Clash at Jersey City or New York.

New York, July 19.
The Gibbons-Carpentier bout will be held in the arena at Jersey City or at Madison Square Garden, the maximum weight to be 12 st. 7 lbs. (Other Early, Special and Late Telegrams on Pages 2 and 7.)

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Chefalo is still appearing at the Wo Ping Theatre, "Peaceful Valley" is the main film at the Coronet, whilst "Kidder and Ko" is the attraction at the Kowloon Cinema.—Page 12.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club announce special competitions for the Deep Water Bay course on August Bank Holiday.—Page 4.

A screen adaptation of "After Five" is being shown at the Hongkong Theatre.—Page 12.

"Irene" is being produced by the Bandman Opera Company at the Theatre Royal this evening.—Page 4.

The Admiral Line give consignees of cargo by the s.s. Wheatland Montana the usual notice.—Page 4.

On Thursday next Messrs. Lammett Bros. are selling household furniture at No. 1 Macdonald Road.—Page 4.

Two cases of Fabrikoid are being auctioned by Lammett Bros. on Saturday morning.—Page 4.

A bungalow or flat is wanted on middle levels.—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand in New York was 2s. 1½d.

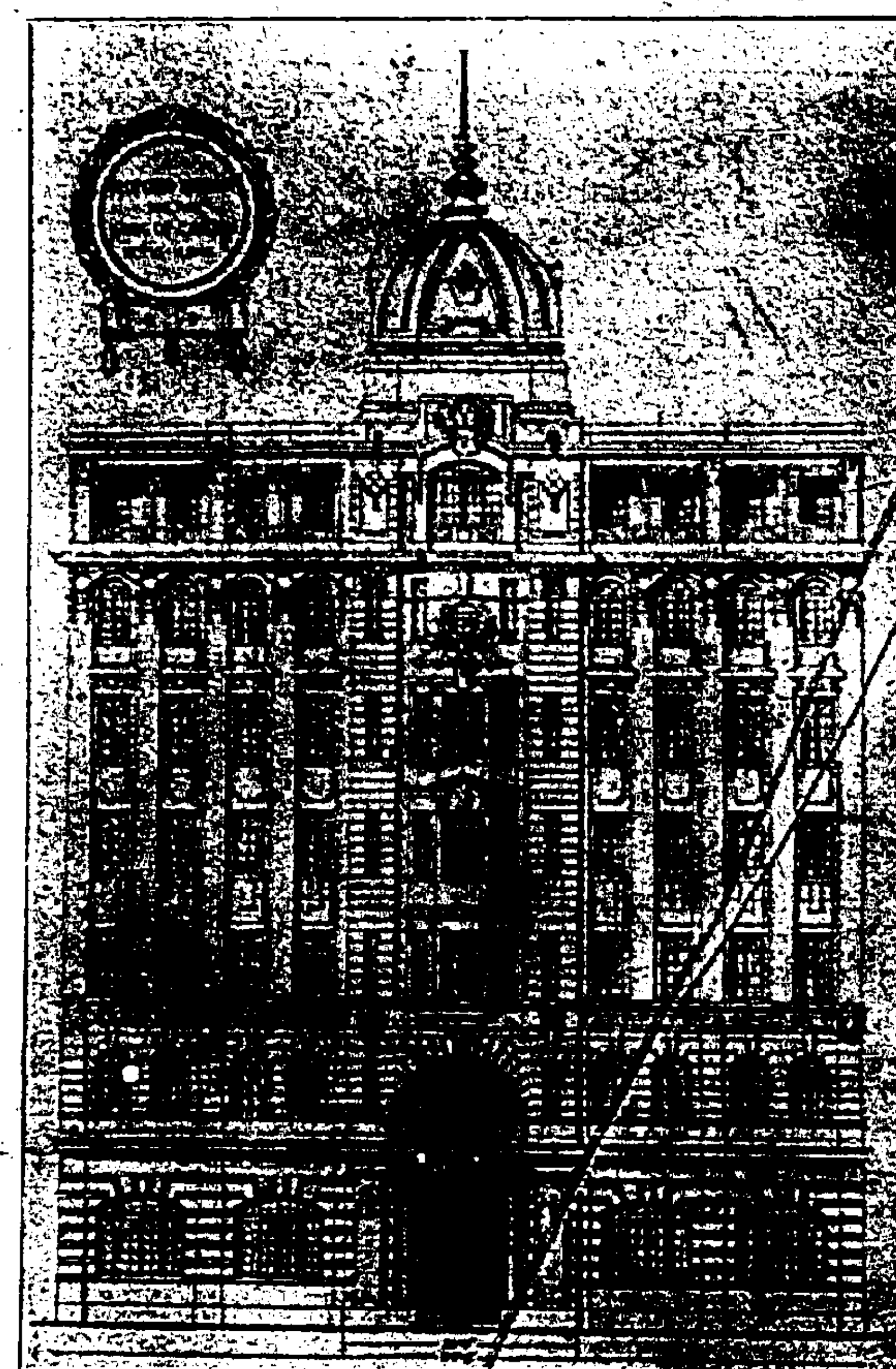
The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.93. Temperature—83. Humidity—69. Lightning—Up Time. Lightning—Up Time. 7.10 p.m.

BANK OF CANTON.

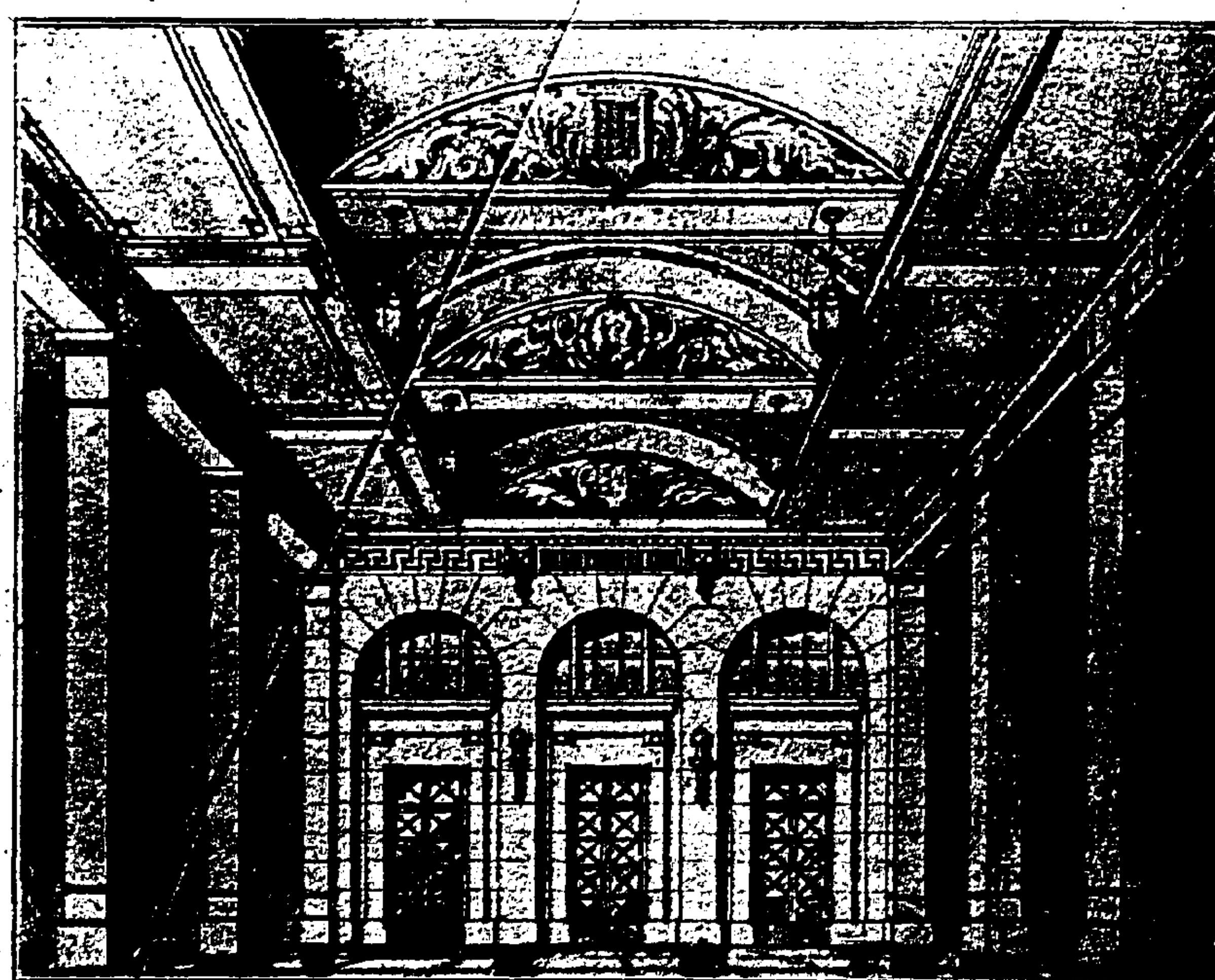
PROPOSED NEW OFFICES.

IMPOSING HONGKONG "SKYSCRAPER."



ELEVATION TO DES VŒUX ROAD.

Palmer & Turner,
Architects
De la. A. G. W. Ogilvie



INTERIOR VIEW OF BANKING HALL
Looking toward Main Entrance.

As we announced sometime ago there is soon to be erected on the present site of the Bank of Canton one of the finest buildings in Hongkong. The Bank's business has grown to such an extent that its present accommodation is totally inadequate and in rebuilding its offices the Bank has decided to cater for the general office needs of the Colony by erecting a seven-storied building. The whole of the ground floor will be occupied by the Bank, but the floors from the 1st to the 6th will be let as offices, whilst the remaining top floor will be utilized as club premises for the employees of the Bank. A garden is to be located on the roof of the building in connection with the above-mentioned club and from this roof garden one of the most commanding views of Hongkong will be obtained as the building will be one of the highest in the Colony.

From the ground floor to the roof level the building will be 110 feet in height, the permission of the Public Works Department having been obtained for this height. The main entrance and staircase hall will be panelled with marble, whilst the floors will be laid with terrazzo mosaic. The whole of the Banking hall will be covered with "Terrazzo" and mosaic borders, this being probably the first important building in the Colony in which this material has been used. The counter will be carried out in marble with bronze grilles.

Two very large treasuries will be located in the basement under the banking hall, whilst lavatory accommodation of the most up-to-date kind will be provided in the rear of the building. A feature of the building will be the use throughout of steel casement windows with plate glass, instead of the usual wooden sashes. From the above description and the sketches printed above it will be seen that Hongkong is to have a really notable building added to its city office accommodation. It is estimated that the time required for pulling down the existing premises and erecting the new building will be in the neighbourhood of two and a half years.

The architects are Messrs. Palmer and Turner, the work being carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. A. G. W. Ogilvie.

Two high-speed lifts are to be installed.

The architects are Messrs. Palmer and Turner, the work being carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. A. G. W. Ogilvie.

NOTICE.

L & C HARDTMUTH'S
KOH-INOOR
THE PERFECT PENCIL

Is your pencil a
KOH-I-NOOR
(Made in Czechoslovakia)
or only an imitation?
This famous pencil is sold by
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3 WYNDHAM STREET.

E. HING & CO.
SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, WING WOK ST.
CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.,
MAKERS, EXPERT TUNERS & REPAIRERS.
Telephone 2127. 94a. Wanchai Road.

HONGKONG GRANITE.
A MEMORIAL CUT AND POLISHED BY OUR NEW
MACHINE IS ON VIEW FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY. AT
OUR PREMISES, 30 & 32 DES VIEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS & OTHERS INTERESTED
IN POLISHED GRANITE, ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO
CALL AND INSPECT THIS WORK.
C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

A. TACK & CO.
The Largest Photo-Supplies in the
COLONY.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
26, DES VIEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.
THE
LONDON DIRECTORY.
with Provincial & Foreign Sections.
—action tenders to communicate direct with
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.
London and in the Provincial Towns and
Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and
the Continent of Europe. The name, ad-
dress and other details are classified under
more than 7,000 trade headings including
EXPORT MERCHANTS
with detailed particulars of the goods shipped
and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied.
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail,
and indicating the approximate sailings.
One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms desiring
to secure trade leads are placed in the
ALERS SEEKING AGENCIES
can be printed at a cost of £1.0s. 0d. for each
trade heading under which they are inserted.
Large advertisements from £2 to £15.
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26, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England.
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MASSAGE HALL.
23, FLOWER STREET.
MR. T. TAKAYE.
MRS. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
IF DESIRED.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of
Martin's Pills in the house, so that
in the first sign of any irregularity of
the System a timely dose may be ad-
ministered. Those who use them recom-
mend them, because their enormous sale.
All Chemists and Stores sell them
throughout the World, or post free 5/-
MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**
[For Ladies]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DANGER IN SILESIA.

Paris, July 18.
In a note to Germany the French Government gives precise
facts and figures showing that disarmament is still largely fic-
tious and the situation in Upper Silesia increasingly dangerous.
France therefore deems advisable the sending of reinforcements.
The timeliness of such measure was at once demonstrated by events.
Allied officers being attacked yesterday at various places in Upper
Silesia. France's aim is solely the execution of the Peace Treaty
and the restoration of peace in Europe. The report of alleged
rivalry between France and Britain, circulated by the German
governmental press, is as yet the clumsiest attempt to split the
Entente Cordiale, the keystone of world peace.—Vale.

DUTY ON SPIRIT FOR PROPELLANT PURPOSES.

London, July 18.
The House of Commons has adopted a new clause to the Finance
Bill moved by Sir Robert Horne exempting from duty imported
spirits produced in the Empire for the purpose of making power, or
industrial methylated spirits. Sir Robert Horne urged the exemp-
tion from duty of such means of transport as would help trade to
revive. It is stated that the duties on corresponding foreign spirits
will be reduced to the preferential rate previously granted to spirits
from the Dominions. Members pointed out that the concession
would help the motor industry and encourage the Dominions to
produce motor spirit to compete with petrol.

Washington, July 19.
The House of Representatives has deleted the proposed duty on
crude and fuel oil from the Fordney Tariff Bill.

U.S. NAVY IN THE WAR.

Washington, July 18.
The Senate Naval Committee's report on the controversies in
1920 between Admiral Sims and Secretary Daniels shows the most
conflicting views as regards the direction of the American Navy
early in the war. The report consists of two volumes, one represent-
ing the majority, or Republican, members, the other the minority, or
Democrats. The former severely censures Mr. Daniels, ex-President
Wilson, and Admiral Benson for alleged delays retarding the Allied
victory, and asserts that the delays were not due to naval unpre-
paredness, but to the self-defensive, non-aggressive policy of the
administration. The minority report declares that the uniform
success of the American operations amply demonstrates the wisdom
of the policies adopted.

THE THRONE OF HOLLAND.

The Hague, July 18.
A report has been presented to the Government in regard to the
preliminary discussions of the committees of the Second Chamber
concerning revision of the Constitution.

In regard to succession to the Throne, the majority of the mem-
bers expressed satisfaction that the revision would end the activities
of many members of foreign dynasties, one of which might eventually
be called to the Throne, while, on the other hand, many regretted
that the revision did not go far enough and provided no opportunity
of deciding that the present monarchical regime might be replaced
by another whenever Queen Wilhelmina's line failed. Many
energetically opposed this suggestion, and warmly approved of the
present form of the monarchy in Holland.

OIL BORING IN ENGLAND.

London, July 18.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question concerning
oil-boring in Staffordshire, Mr. Baldwin stated that boring at Hard-
staff had been carried to a depth of 2,933 ft., and that 213,825 gallons
of high-grade oil had been produced.

DROUGHT IN ENGLAND CONTINUES.

London, July 18.
Another sweltering day with a rising barometer dispelled hopes
of a break in the drought excited by a few local thunderstorms and
showers. Yesterday a new anticyclone arrived from the south-west
covering the whole of the British Isles, and the depression on which
hopes of rain had centred had moved Arctic-wards. Warmest
weather is predicted.

INTERNATIONAL VARSITY ATHLETICS.

Swampscott (Mass.), July 18.
Misfortune is dogging the English athletes and detracting from
interest in the inter-varsity contest between Oxford and Cambridge
and Yale and Harvard at athletics on the 23rd inst. Trowbridge,
suffering from appendicitis, does not compete. McInnes has a
severe bronchial attack, and Stallard's foot is troubling him, but the
doctor hopes that both will be fit on the 23rd inst.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S TOUR.

London, July 18.
A delegation of ten members of the Japanese House of Repre-
sentatives arrived in Liverpool from America. After a week in
England they will proceed to France and Belgium.

A STOLEN POCKET
BOOK.Found On Indian
Constable.

Revenue Officer John Brown
was complainant in a case at the
Magistrate yesterday in which an
Indian police constable was charged
with larceny. The alleged
offence took place in part of the
west wooden shed opposite the
Harbour Office, utilised by Euro-
pean Officers as an office and store
room for goods seized by them.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, defending,
applied for a remand on the ground
that he only received his instruc-
tions that morning.

Mr. Lindell said he preferred to
hear complainant's evidence for
convenience sake, after which he
would adjourn the case.

Revenue Officer Brown said on
Monday morning he finished duty
at 3 a.m., and being unable to get
over to Kowloon, where he lived,
repaired to his office to rest.
He slept on a desk, and half
an hour later was awakened by the
switching on of the electric lights in
his office. He jumped up and
saw defendant in the custody of a
Chinese Revenue Officer. Defen-
dant was in full uniform and
appeared to be on duty. The door
of the office was ajar. The
Chinese Revenue Officer explained
to him what had happened in
Chinese, which he could not
understand, and pointed at his
right breast pocket, the flap of
which was open. On looking
inside he found his pocket book
missing. The book contained a
monthly tram ticket, a
monthly Kowloon ferry ticket and
two \$1 notes, all of which were
not recovered. He searched
defendant and found his pocket book
partly embedded in his trousers.

Witness identified his book by
means of three stamps of the
British Post Office in Sharnau
gummed inside. The recovery of
the elastic band of his pocket book
about a foot from the prays wall
outside his office led him to
believe that defendant had thrown
the warrant, etc., into the harbour.
A search was made for it but
without success. Chief Revenue
Officer Watt was then called to the
office. He demanded the return
of the warrant from defendant in
English, and the latter intimated
by a motion of his hands that he
had no knowledge of the document.
Defendant was thoroughly searched
at the Police Station, but no
incriminating articles were found.

Examined by Mr. Longinotto, R.
O. Brown said the robbery must
have been committed in darkness,
for his office was not illuminated
that night and no passers by could
see what was taking place there.
If defendant were the culprit he
must have known the internal
arrangements of the office. Defen-
dant was a stranger to him.

Mr. Longinotto: A pocket book
of the same size as yours could be
slipped into a man's uniform, with-
out the man feeling it?

R. O. Brown: Yes, if it is done
by a professional man.

The Chinese Revenue Officer
mentioned by R. O. Brown, said
he saw defendant entering the com-
plainant's office while standing
outside the Harbour Office. He
subsequently entered the office,
and on switching on the lights, saw
defendant standing by the com-
plainant's tunic.

When asked by the Magistrate
how he managed to convey to the
complainant that he had been rob-
bed, witness said he used the word
lat-lu loan, which he said, meant
robber. The complainant under-
stood him.

In reply to his Worship, Sub-
Inspector Grant said he believed
defendant had previously extracted
the pocket book from complainant's
tunic pocket and intended to return
it, minus its contents, when he was

EARLIER
SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE RUBBER SITUATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, July 19.

At a public meeting to discuss
the rubber situation held at Kuala
Lumpur, Mr. Duncan traced the
history of the slump to Java and
said the result of the deputation
there was unexpectedly good. He
was keeping in touch with the
Government. His Excellency had
authorised a statement that he
was communicating with the
Colonial Office. Mr. Duncan wired
this to Java, suggesting similar
action. He thought the Gov-
ernment would be more likely
to favourably consider legisla-
tion if a scheme like that of
the Rubber Growers' Association's
was favoured. He wished to
gauge the attitude of Malayan
producers regarding control which
would ensure success provided there
was sufficient cooperation. Re-
solutions were submitted and the
meeting adjourned to the after-
noon pending the despatch of a
long telegram from the Rubber
Growers' Association.

NEW COTTON MILL.

Shanghai, July 19.
The Wing on Company is pro-
moting a three million dollar cot-
ton spinning mill.

PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT.

Shanghai, July 19.

Mr. Quezon, the President of the
Philippines, has arrived here en
route to the Pacific disarmament
conference. He was hopeful of a
agreement being arrived at be-
tween Britain, America and Japan
which would mean there would be
no need of a protectorate for the
Philippines and would be an argu-
ment in favour of granting inde-
pendence to them.

EZRA BANKRUPTCY.

Shanghai, July 19.

Judge Grain has reversed the
Official Receiver's decision in the
Ezra bankruptcy case, finding
that the transactions did not
amount to gaming.

WATER POLO.

R.H.K.Y.C. v. 2nd.
Wiltshires.

Played at the Club house yester-
day evening, the Club turning out
a weak side only two of the
team selected to play putting in an
appearance. The Wiltshires were
well represented.

The teams lined up as follows:—
Club: Bingham, McCannand, He-
witt, Anderson, Franks, Finch
and G. Rodger. 2nd Wiltshires:—
Wood, Samut and Smith-Dowse;
Collins, Alderman, Le Hurey and
Drew.

In the first half the Soldiers
scored 5 goals—Le Hurey 3, Drew
2, the Club failing to register a
single point, although Finch came
away on several occasions but
could not beat Wood. Early in the
second half Franks had to retire
and for the rest of the game the
Club played 6 men.

Le Hurey scored two more goals
for the military side and Finch one
for the Club, the Wiltshires win-
ning by 7 goals to 1.

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HONGKONG-
ABERDEEN-BUS
SERVICE.

Residents of Aberdeen are now
enjoying a motor bus service in-
augurated by a body of Chinese
who describe themselves as the
Aberdeen Kaitong Motor Bus Com-
pany. This company has at present
two buses, and these will shortly be
supplemented by two more, order-
ed through a local motor car com-
pany. The buses now in use have
each accommodation for about
twenty adults. The fares to and
from Hongkong are: twenty-five
cents per trip first class and 15
cents third class. The Aberdeen
ferry company is said to have ex-
perienced a decrease of business
since the bus service began, this
being due to the early hour (4
p.m.) at which their launch service
is suspended daily.

THE FIGHTING.

Kweilin Said to be
Captured.

We take the following from the
Canton Times.—

A bulletin was issued by
military headquarters announcing
that Kweilin was captured by the
troops under Gen. Liu Chin-
wan, the Kwangsi general who
surrendered the city of Wuchow
to the Cantonese and subse-
quently was appointed com-
mander of the Kwangsi troops by
Gov. Chen Chung-ming to
attack Warlord Lu Yung-ting.

The fall of Kweilin happened on
the same day that Shum-chow
was captured by the troops of
Gen. Ngai Bong-ping.

Chen Ping-kun, commander of
Lu Yung-ting's troops at Kweilin
was forced to flee and his
whereabouts have not been
learned.

Mrs. Liao Chung-kai and six
other ladies of the Canton Wo-
men's War Relief Society will
leave for Wuchow with a ship-
ment of presents neatly done up
in small packages to be distrib-
uted among the soldiers at the
front. Among other things in
the shipment are a large number
of mosquito nets for the soldiers.

Mrs. Liao and party will either
leave to-day or to-morrow.

Gen. Ngai Bong-ping reports
that his troops entered the city of
Shum-chow on the 15th inst. after
a fierce battle with the Kwangsi
troops who were defending that
place. The enemy troops have
been disarmed and about 3,000
rifles have been captured together
with 17 guns and 7 motor boats.

It is learned that the Kwangsi
troops are badly in need of mun-
itions and only a few rounds of
cartridges are supplied to each
soldier.

The victorious troops under
Gen. Liu are now advancing
toward Liuchow, which is an-
other important city. When
Liuchow is captured, the forces
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DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

It Was a Wet Day All Around—

BY ALLMAN



NOTICE.



New
Victor Records

SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED OF THE
FOLLOWING FINE DANCE RECORDS

- 18675 All Star—One Step
Hy'n Dri—Fox Trot
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Underneath Hawaiian Skies—Fox Trot
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I lost my Heart to you—Fox Trot
- 18750 Teach Me—Fox Trot
Round the Town—Fox Trot
- 18756 Tiddle—Fox Trot
Moonlight—Fox Trot
- 18757 Ain't we got Fun—Fox Trot
Scandinavia—Fox Trot
- 18758 My Man (Mon Homme)—Fox Trot
Cherie—Fox Trot

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Skin irritation caused by hot weather

OUR PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER

50 cts. & \$1.00
OBTAINED ONLY AT
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Telephone 1877. 14 Queen's Road, Central.

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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the food of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

**PHILIPPINE
INDEPENDENCE.**

Vigorous Opposition by U.S.
Chamber of Commerce.

Non-imperialistic, permanent American sovereignty in the Philippines was advocated by Colonel Henry B. McCoy in an address at the American Chamber of Commerce on July 4, at Manila. General Leonard Wood being present. By unanimous vote of the members of the Chamber present, the speech of Colonel McCoy was made the official expression of views of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines. Col. McCoy said:

"I might call the general's attention to the fact that this is the anniversary of the organization of the American Chamber of Commerce and that a year ago today there had been nothing which would apparently bring the Americans in Manila and in the Philippine Islands together in one body, where they could express a consolidated opinion on anything that came up in the conduct of business, or in our daily lives. It took a jolt, and it took a political—really a political measure—to bring us together. It took an active opposition on the part of certain high officials of the Philippine Islands to a policy which had been announced by the Congress of the United States, and which was stated to be a national policy and for national benefit. And that did wake up the American community and brought us together to a point where we now have the chance as a body of men to express what we think should be done on any question that arises."

"It seems to me that it has been a tremendous advance, and during the year which we have been together, we have accomplished more than we did the whole 20 years before."

"We are all of one mind, I think, about the Philippine question, and we have been of that one mind, for 23 years. We realize, constantly—even at the time that Governor Taft announced the policy of the Philippines for the Philippines—we have been of the opinion that the American government would stay in the Philippine Islands always, and that the sooner that policy was announced, the better it would be for the Filipino and the better it would be for the United States."

"The great war has made a tremendous change in conditions of life, conditions of business, and conditions of diplomacy, and that great change has affected the far east more than any other part of the world. I want to say to General Wood and to the members of the mission that the Philippine question has two phases, one as important as the other."

"The idea that we are here for the benefit of the Filipino is true. During the whole time that we have been here, the betterment of conditions here, the advancement of the people of these Islands, has been the main feature of American administration, but the last six years have brought a remarkable change in the existing conditions. It has made a maritime nation out of the United States again. We propose to operate a fleet of vessels on the oceans of the world. We propose to do our full share of the business of the world, along the lines of free and friendly competition, if possible, and against it, if not otherwise possible."

"I want to say that in my judgment, and in the judgment of every man, I believe, in the Philippine Islands, and of every other well-informed man in the far east, that if we want to operate a fleet of ships on the Pacific ocean, if we want to have any part of the great development of trade in China and other countries of the far east, if we want to have American political ideas of any force in the far east, if we want to be of any political influence in the far east, the sovereignty of the United States must be maintained in the Philippine Islands. (Applause.)"

"If we leave the Philippine Islands, give them their independence absolute—and it should be absolute or not at all—we might as well take every ship that flies the United States flag, except our warships off the Pacific Ocean. We might as well have up our minds that that part of the trade of the far east which nobody else wants, we get, and no more."

"We might as well make up our minds that our ideals of government, and of benefit and advancement of the human race in the far east, will have no further force and effect. We must stay here; not only for the benefit of the Philippine Islands and for the benefit of the Filipino, but for our own benefit, and for the

benefit of every other people whose countries are washed by the Pacific ocean. Without us, the far east becomes a Japanese province; with us, we may divide the honors. It is a serious question. I am convinced that there are only two things for us to do. One is to give the Philippine Islands their independence absolute, and the other is to maintain American sovereignty here, under such a declaration by the American people, through Congress, as will make that sovereignty permanent; that idea, of course, to carry with it that the Filipino will be given every opportunity for self-advancement, and for every other possible benefit. But it must be clear that the sovereignty here is of the United States; that we are responsible for them, and that nothing good can happen to us as a people or as residents of the Philippine Islands which they do not equally participate in."

"We are not imperialists, none of us—none of us in the Philippine Islands are imperialists. We don't want the Philippine Islands for the purpose of furnishing government jobs for Americans. We never had that idea—none of us. I will guarantee to the general that there is not an old office-holder among the Americans in the Philippine Islands that you could put back into office, without the aid of a 50 centimeter gun. (Laughter.)"

General Wood, after stating that the U.S. Shipping Board must sell its vessels to American owners at a fraction of the cost of construction or let them be chartered on very favorable terms, proceeded:

"When we come in commercial contact with European countries, especially with the central powers, we are going to find competition very sharp. It is to be a keen struggle; success can only be attained by organized effort. Of course the uncertainty of American tenure in the Philippines is tending somewhat to hold back development. But it seems to me that you gentlemen, who have been here all these years, who are the survivors of the most fit, and who are still fit, know that with a strong policy we can meet competition."

"We have been preaching the building up of agriculture, as, after all, it is the source of all wealth in the islands and the foundation upon which your business stands. Agriculture is faltering because of the insecurity of land titles and the slowness of the government in quieting titles. Men do not like to go to new land until they are sure of getting title to it. This is one thing that should claim your attention. The work of granting titles and surveying lands should be speeded up."

"We find the public schools in very good condition everywhere, with a great shortage in everything pertaining to hospitals and sanitary facilities. There is a great opportunity here for the development of sanitary and health work all along the line. Especially there is a great need for trained nurses. Practically a third of all children born in the Philippines die in the first year. This is a tremendous economic loss and I think it offers a chance to keep driving for better sanitation and better health conditions in rural communities."

"The feeling in the United States regarding the Philippines is one of very keen interest, and it is a very kindly feeling. Nothing could be finer than the way we have been received in the islands. I don't know of any time in my life when I was received abroad with more real courtesy and kindness. First and last we have now visited more than 200 towns; there is cordiality and courtesy everywhere; and I think we have got to admit that it is rather hard for a people who are being investigated to be always courteous and patient. Thus far we have had an extremely delightful time."

"We are going next week to finish the inspection of the Visayas, and then we are going to Mindanao and Sulu. Then we must sit down and digest all the material we have taken in—perhaps the hardest task of all. When that is completed we will go home, by way of China and Japan."

"I believe that out here in Manila you are going to be the center of one of the greatest trade areas in the world. You are right on the edge of one of the greatest trade empires in the world, China. You people ought to get together and make Manila a great distributing port. I am pretty sure the people at home will back you up in it."

General Wood did not commit himself to any pronouncement on the independence question, but before the proceedings ended the members of the Chamber emphasized their claim for perpetual U.S. sovereignty.

**JAPANESE CHAMBERS OF
COMMERCE.**

Resolutions Respecting Armaments and Foreign Trade.

Representatives of the principal Chamber of Commerce in Japan at their Conference at Tokyo on the 26th ult. definitely recorded that the business men of the country favour disarmament and desire that Japan should take the lead in calling off the naval race in the Pacific. They declared that as long as armaments continue to be piled up taxation would result and that the country cannot continue to support these staggering burdens.

Viscount Shibusawa, Japan's foremost business magnate, made a great plea for disarmament. "Material civilization must keep pace with spiritual civilization," he said "of civilization is to be true and complete. India and Korea are out of the running because they failed to come up in material civilization, but they possess their spiritual culture. If humanity and justice accompany material civilization, wars need never occur. When the Morocco question arose in 1913, people spoke of war. I laughed because such a war with modern knowledge would reduce man to the level of the animal. Still war came in 1914. Now that it is over, we all realize how terrible an affliction and a curse an armed struggle is."

"Japan is spending nearly one-half of her national income for the army and the navy. I have been insisting that Japan is not militaristic, but this fact alone may lead one to the conclusion that we are militaristic. Our relations with China and America are very unsatisfactory. I have memorialized the Government on the immediate necessity for withdrawing all the Japanese troops in China, for otherwise anti-Japanese sentiment in China will never subside."

Economics played the principal part in the recent war. We must transfer a portion of the money earmarked for military and naval expenses and use it for the building up and improving of the nation's industry."

The conference also discussed the question of developing and improving Japan's foreign trade. It was suggested that, in order to promote foreign trade, information relating to commerce should be collected as extensively as possible from abroad so as to keep merchant and business men well informed of the condition of markets in other lands; secondly, that financial facilities should be granted to traders and manufacturers by advancing them long-term loans at low interest rates; thirdly, bring down the value of goods being exported by contracting the currency and lowering commodity prices, both these things tending to reduce the cost of production and bring down wages; fourthly, the producing, selling and inspecting systems should be improved so as to enhance and make uniform the quality of the goods exported; fifthly, traders, bankers, manufacturers, transport men, insurance men and warehouse men ought to be more closely united together and should co-operate to reduce freight rates and thus cheapen the cost of the goods exported; sixthly, foreign markets for Japanese goods should be cultivated or extended by investment in which the Government and the people should join; seventhly, fairs and exhibitions should be held in foreign lands to introduce and advertise Japanese merchandise and produce; eighthly, traders should be reminded that there is such a thing as commercial morality and steps should be taken not to abuse the credit of foreign lands, to meet honestly and punctually all contracts and to earn for Japanese goods a fair reputation; ninthly, an incessant propaganda in favour of peace and culture should be constantly kept up; lastly, the Government should make effective arrangements for the protection and encouragement of foreign trade."

Taxation was also discussed and it was proposed that a taxation readjustment should be carried out after the administration has been readjusted. Business men all heartily endorsed the abolition of the present business tax and re-adjustment or abolition of existing bad taxes.

Baron Shimpei Goto, Mayor of Tokyo, addressing the gathering, spoke of his plan to establish an industrial office that will act as a central organ of industry. He proposes to establish connections throughout the world so as to develop the industries of the world. All inventions and re-

NOTICE.

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fascinating selection of new-t
styles in Dresses and Hats
you will find it an easy matter
to select just that one most
suited to your taste.

New Millinery
in Tulle, Leghorn, Lace,
Georgette, etc.

Owing to these Hats arriving
rather late in the Season we
have marked them much below
usual price.



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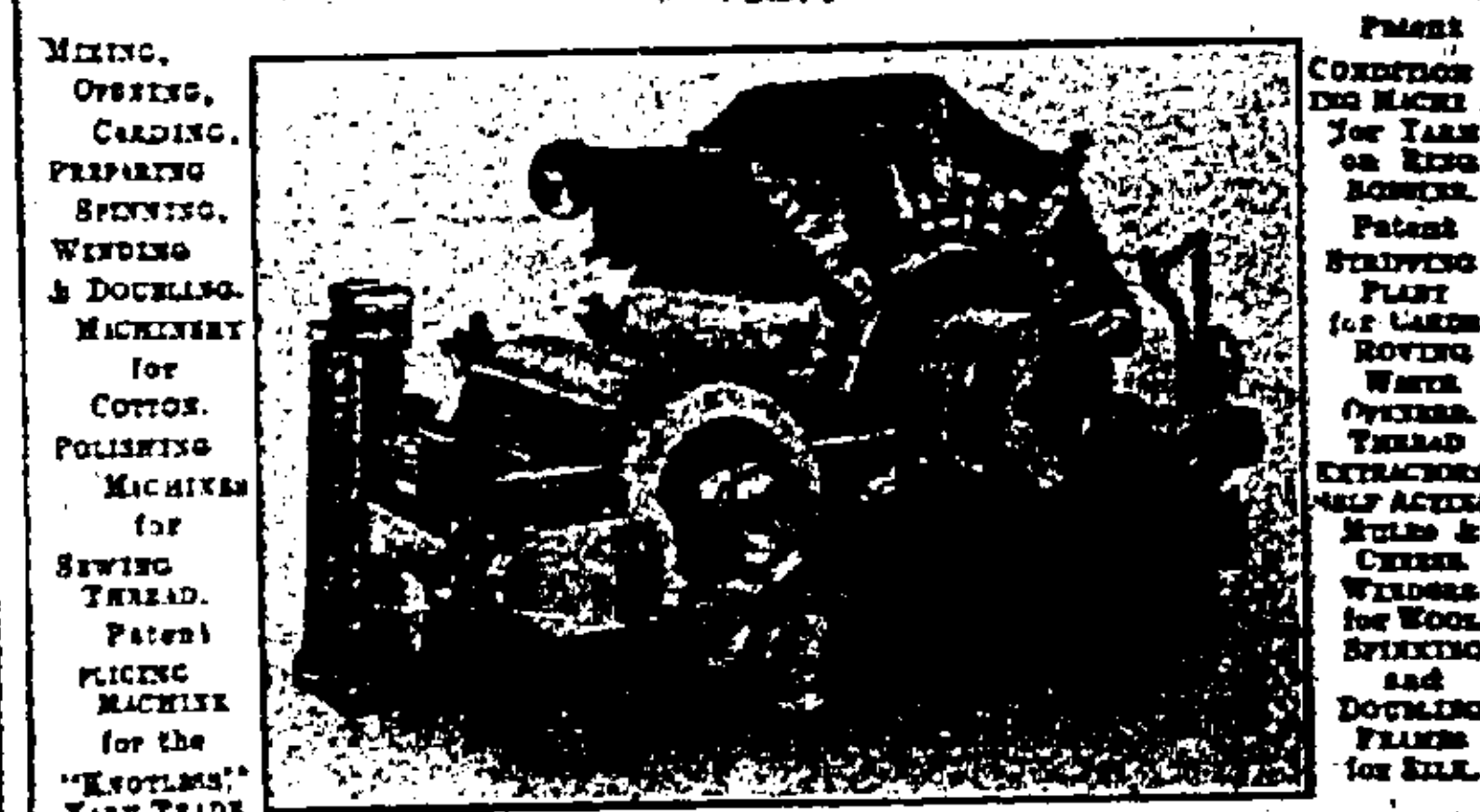
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MAKERS OF

**TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR THE
COTTON, WOOLLEN & SILK TRADES,**

VIZ.:



A LARGE NUMBER OF MILLS IN CHINA ARE
EQUIPPED WITH THESE SPECIALITIES.

TIN ROLLERS, FLUTED & PLAIN ROLLERS **SPINNING & DOUBLING SPINDLES RINGS, etc.**

HAVE YOU ANY IDEA WHAT THE

LARGEST DIAMOND STONE

THAT HAS EVER COME TO THE FAR EAST
LOOKS LIKE?

PERHAPS NOT. WELL, HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.
MR. A. ONDERWYZER, OF HENRI MANDELBAUM
& CO. WELL KNOWN DIAMOND MERCHANTS OF ANT-
WERP, AMSTERDAM AND NEW YORK HAS BROUGHT
IT TO CHINA AND IT IS NOW ON SHOW AT OUR

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Don't miss this rare opportunity. It
will be exhibited for a few days only.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

searches, instead of being confined to any one country or nation, he said, should be experimented with everywhere. This will be one of the objectives of the industrial office he proposes. He then went on to point out that Japan is to-day politically as well as economically isolated, and that this proposal of his will help to make things better. Referring to Japan's finances, Baron Goto said that an influx of 2,000,000,000 in gold during the war has placed Japan in a very favorable position.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two Office rooms for immediate possession or before Oct. 1st.—Apply to P. O. Box No. 570.

WANTED.—Wanted to rent—Bungalow or flat. Middle level. Bungalow preferred. Particulars to Box No. 584 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

"FOR RENT.—For eight months from August 1st, five-roomed bungalow on the Peak. Monthly rental, including taxes, \$300."

TO LET.—Furnished Room with board. Terms extremely moderate. Washing and mending included.—Apply 13B Orient Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Large Godown at Wan-chai (known as Mody Godown). Apply Lee Hy San & Co., 202 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Godown at Yau-mati. For particulars apply to the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One motor car, in good running order, stored at Sun Kwong Co., No. 405 Queen's Road West (West Point). Price—\$1,450.00. For inspection.—Apply to Tung Sang Co., 1st floor No. 20 Bonhom Strand East.

FOR SALE.—Complete new furniture for a double bed-room. Can be seen by appointment.—Apply to Box No. 583 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

DEEP WATER BAY

August Bank Holiday, Monday, 1st August.

COMPETITIONS.

(1) Gentlemen. Medal Play. 9 Holes. Half Handicap. Any number of cards may be taken, but no Competitor may drive off the First Tee after 12 o'clock noon. Entrance fee 50 cents per card.

(2) Mixed Foursomes. Medal Play. 9 Holes. Half combined Handicap. Any number of cards may be taken, but this competition cannot be played for before 12 noon and all cards must be returned before 4 p.m. Entrance fee 50 cents per card.

3 * Clock Golf, will commence at 4 p.m.

4 * Approaching and putting, will commence at 4 p.m.

5 * Driving, will commence at 4 p.m.

Separate competitions for Ladies and Gentlemen. Entrance fee, 20 cents per card for each competition.

Members requiring Tiffin are requested to advise the No. 1 Boy at Happy Valley as soon as possible so that necessary arrangements can be made.

J. R. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

AND CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

A Combined Meeting of Members of both Guilds will be held at the Guilds' Offices, on Friday, 22 July 1921, at 5.45 p.m.

All Members in Port should make a point of being present.
W. J. STOKES & W. E. KIRBY,
Branch Secretaries.

NOTICE.

The General Officer Commanding, China Command, brings to the notice of all concerned that no soldier can be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt.

If, therefore, inhabitants suffer soldiers to contract debts, they will do so at their own risk.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 28th July, 1921 commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 1 Macdonald Road
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising—
Teak hat-tand, Tapestry covered drawing room suite, Canton blackwood curio cabinet, joss table, armchair, teapots, marble top jardiniere and stools, Teak music stand, Carpets, Brass vases, Lace curtains, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table, dining chairs, sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, glass cabinet, Brass mounted fender and fire brasses.

Teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, dressing tables with bevelled mirrors, marble top washstands, Leather covered armchairs etc.

Also
One Cottage piano by "Collard and Collard"

And
A quantity of Plants in pots
On view from Wednesday the 27th July, 1921.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 23rd July, 1921, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

2 cases Fabrikoid
Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Committee have arranged for a Club Room for the use of members. The room is situated in the Hongkong Club Annex Buildings on the Ground Floor next to the Jockey Club Offices.

It will be available from 1st August. Suitable Papers and Magazines are being ordered from home and the Secretary will be glad to hear from any Members who would like to make gifts of books, etc.

(sgd) F. BEVINGTON
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1921.

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrons.

H.E. The Governor, Sir R. E. Stubbs K.C.M.G., and Lady Stubbs.

President, Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Hon. Treasurer, J. H. Ramsay.
Hon. Secretary, B. L. Frost.
The objects of the Society are—

1. The education of the people by propaganda, etc., in the knowledge of the proper treatment of dumb animals.
2. The appointment of a paid inspector to supervise the work.
3. The possibility of taking over and running the Dogs' Home.
4. The provision of drinking troughs for dogs in different parts of the colony.

The labour of other charities is divided among many associations but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2 for adults and 25 cents for children, and those who wish to make it possible for the above objects to be carried out by making donations, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"
having arrived from Seattle via ports, on 21st inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 16 and 17, Kennedy Town Quay, Hongkong, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 2.30 p.m. on 27th inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S.S. CO.
United States Shipping Board.
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
5th Floor, Heel Mansions.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1921.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1921, will be payable on Tuesday, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 19th to Tuesday the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1921.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be payable on Tuesday, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 19th to Tuesday the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary to
The General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th July 1921.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

INTERIM DIVIDEND of Twelve Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1921, will be payable on Tuesday, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 19th to Tuesday the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by original notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on Saturday, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be PAYABLE on Tuesday, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 2nd to Tuesday, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

G. E. ELLAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

THE PETITION

May be signed at the following places—
Hongkong Club
Phoenix Club
The Engineer's Institute
Kowloon Cricket Club
Kowloon Bowling Green Club
Club de Recreio
Victoria Recreation Club
Lusitano Club
Taikoo Recreation Club
Kowloon Dock Reading Room
Messrs. Wiseman's Ltd.
Messrs. Lane Crawford Ltd.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh Ltd.
F. P. de V. Soares' office.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to—

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

THEATRE ROYAL

Return visit by general request
of the

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT

Thurs. 21st

"IRENE"

"THE BETTER 'OLE"

Fri. 22nd

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices ...\$4, \$2, and \$1. Overture at 9.15 prompt.

At each performance, presentation fans will be distributed. These have been given by Madam Lily.

AT YOUR SERVICE

CARS THAT ARE COMFORTABLE.

RATES THAT ARE REASONABLE.

DRIVERS THAT ARE RELIABLE.

SCENERY THAT IS ENCHANTING.

SATISFACTION THAT IS ASSURED.

BY

PHONING EITHER

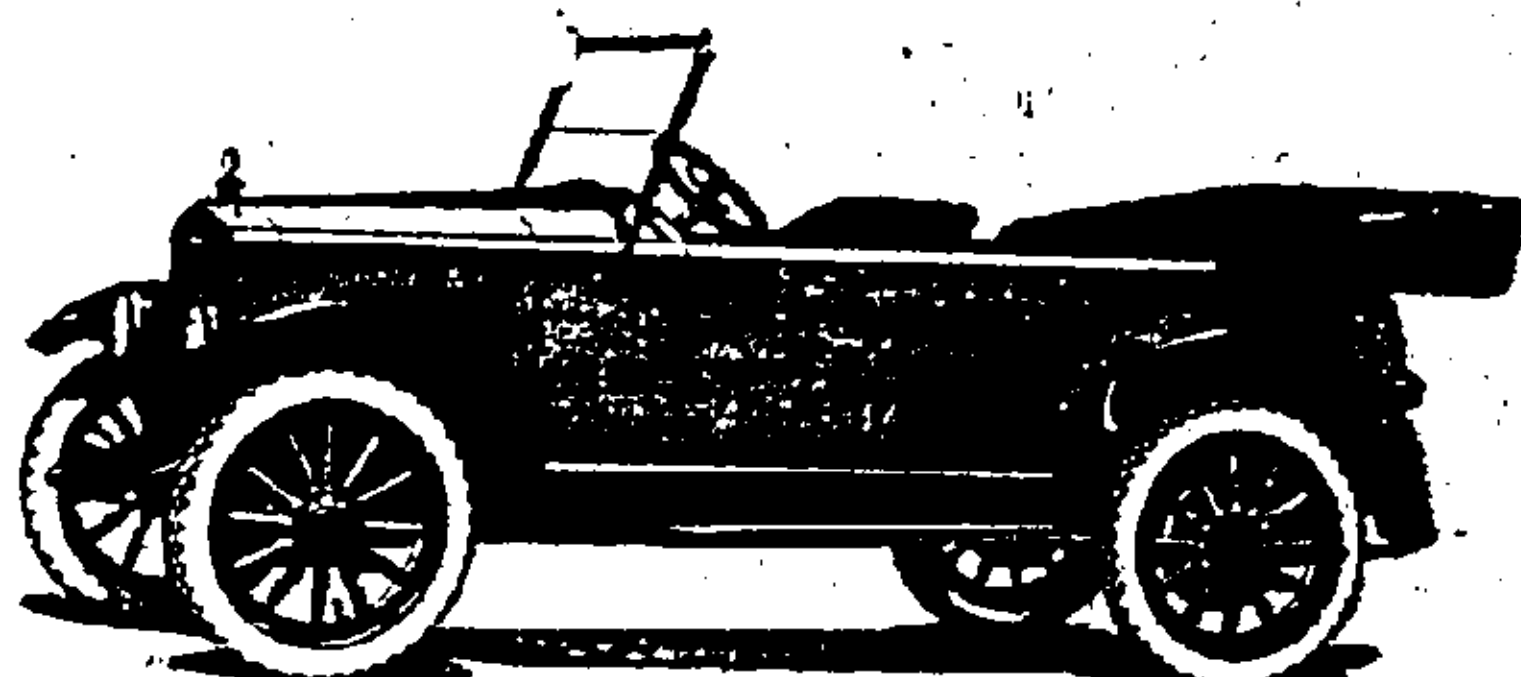
Hongkong

Kowloon

The United Motor Co., Ltd.

USED CARS FOR SALE!

SPECIAL OFFERS.



Dodge, 5 seaters,\$1,600 and \$2,000.
Elgin, 5 seaters,\$1,600 and \$1,700.
Overland, Model 90, 5 seater,\$1,700.
Willis Knight, 5 seater,\$2,000.
Willis Knight, 7 seater,\$3,000.
Hudson, 7 seater,\$3,000.
Hudson, 7 seater,\$4,000.
Chandler, 7 seater,\$3,500.

All these cars are in excellent running order, most of them have been newly painted and overhauled. Suitable for private use or garage service.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 24, Des Voeux Road, Central. TELEPHONE 482 & 3552. AGENTS FOR 482 & 3552.

Locomobile, Mercer, Chandler, Cleveland, Hudson, Essex and Dodge cars.

THE FIGHTING.

Limchow Said to be Captured.

According to a report made by the military headquarters yesterday, Limchow in the southern part of Kwangtung which was taken by the Kwangsi invaders during the first stages of the present war, is now recaptured and the enemy troops have been driven back across the border. Since their military base in Teng Yuan behind the lines was captured by the troops of Gen. Ngai Bong-ping last week, they are now being hemmed in on all sides. It is only a question of time that all these defeated Kwangsi troops will be totally wiped out.

In a telegram to Canton the Kwangsi general stationed at Linchow has declared that city come stock holders, is proposed independent of Warky! Lu Yung, the most probably because of

the disastrous defeats that the Kwangsi troops have suffered and thinking that by declaring the city independent, the Cantonese troops would spare the city and not attack him. However little faith is placed in his declaration, and as soon as the Cantonese troops arrive within firing distance of Linchow these deceptive Kwangsi troops will have to either surrender the city or fight the Cantonese troops.—Canton Times.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL BANK IN NEW YORK.

A Washington message says: The establishment in New York of an international banking institution to be known as the Bank of Nations with \$2,000,000 capital, to act as financial agent of the United States and other governments which might be interested in the project, is proposed by a bill introduced in the House of Representatives.

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES.
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

SUMMER
SALE

SALE STARTS 1st July.

ABSOLUTELY

ASTONISHING

VALUES!

Don't Fail to Take Advantage

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Will be the Slogan

in all Departments

FIRST COME,
FIRST SELECTION.

SALE FOR CASH ONLY.

DAVIS CUP.

India Wins from France in Eliminating Trial.

(Reuter's Service.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

Paris, July 19.
India won the rubber in the Davis Cup eliminating matches against France, Sleem defeating Samazeuilh by 6-1, 6-3, and 6-3.
India now has to meet Japan-Belgium Winners in America.

London, July 20.

The Deane-Brugnon match at Paris was an exhibition single match, as India had already won the tie. The fifth match should have been Jacob versus Laurentz. Experts praise the genius of Jacob's captaincy, saying that he is entitled to as much credit as anyone for India's unanticipated victory, which has placed her in the semi final round. The team have now to go to America to meet the winners of the Japan-Belgium tie, which, it is confidently expected, will be Japan, who is relying upon Kumagae and Shimidzu, both in the singles and the doubles. Shimidzu's recent play in England demonstrated that he has advanced his form at least half fifteen since he played at Wimbledon in 1920. His service has not altered, but few players can score off it. He is hitting harder off the ground, and frequently makes brilliant forehand and backhand winning strokes, while his volleying has become first rate, especially overhand, where he kills toises with deadly precision. Japan should reach the final, and to-day she is favoured as the challenger.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

New British India
Steamer.

The passenger steamer *Manila*, an addition to the fleet of the British India Navigation Co., Ltd., will arrive at Hongkong on her maiden voyage early on Friday morning from London, in the service of the P. & O. It was stated this morning.

The *Manila* is one of the very commodious and useful group of twelve 8,000 tons ships, all of similar type, especially constructed for the British India Company's Bombay-London trade. Of 450 ft. in length, with beam 53 ft., the new vessel, like her sisters, may be expected to exhibit the same quality of steadiness in rough weather. Accommodation for 90 first and 38 second-class passengers in two and three-bath cabins, with appropriate public rooms, is placed amidships, and is all situated on or above the upper deck. In the second-class a few of the cabins have four berths. The first dining saloon, placed at the forward end of the bridge deck, is decorated in white and gold, and its furniture, of English oak, includes a number of "restaurant" tables, which offer seating for small parties of varying numbers. On the promenade deck, forward of the companion, is a spacious and comfortably furnished music or drawing room, with writing tables and an excellent library. Aft the companion is the first smoking saloon, in English oak, and upholstered in morocco. The second dining saloon, at the after end of the bridge deck, is comfortably and conveniently appointed, and above it are the second music and smoking saloons. The stewards' department possesses, among other up-to-date equipment, an enclosed passage between pantries and gallery connecting the two, thus excluding the odours of cooking from the passenger accommodation. The *Manila* is, of course, fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Freight to Europe Improves.
A decided improvement in the amount of freight offering on the outward berth at Hongkong and other Chinese and Japanese ports for Europe has been noticed during the last month, a prominent shipping man informed the *Telegraph* this morning. Whether this brighter state of affairs will last for any length of time is a questionable point, but fair business in the coming months is generally expected. One factor that has done much to create bigger cargoes for the regular lines to the United Kingdom and the Continent is the shortage of tramp tonnage. In normal times this class of bottom is a big competitor with established lines and very often is able to undercut the Conference rates of freight. Just now the tramp steamers are badly hit by the general scarcity of cargoes and the high overhead expenses of operation and many of them have found it to be more profitable to tie up and await the coming of better times.

In consequence of the removal of much of this vagrant tonnage the old lines are facing better now than a seasonal pick-up has set in. Matting, canes and groundnuts are going out of Hongkong in larger quantities than a month or two back. The ginger movement will begin in September, and this year it will be fairly considerable. Last year there was a dull market here due to overstocking in Europe in 1919, when very large shipments went out, which were enough to supply the demands of last year. So far the inquiry for ginger in Hongkong has been large and the prospects of a very brisk season in this commodity seem excellent.

The freights crossing to the Pacific Coast are still weak due to the preponderance of ships in the trade.

New Canadian Line to Far East.

The establishment of a second line of freighters running out of British Columbia ports to the Far East is being undertaken by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., it was announced this morning by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the agents for the service. The first steamer to make the voyage is the Canadian Highlander, which has arrived at Yokohama with a full cargo of general merchandise and lumber from Vancouver. The vessel will discharge a large part of her lumber at Taku Bar and will then return to the Pacific Coast.

The second steamer to enter the run will be the Canadian Exporter, which is scheduled to leave Vancouver on July 27.

For the time being the service will be to Japan and North China

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

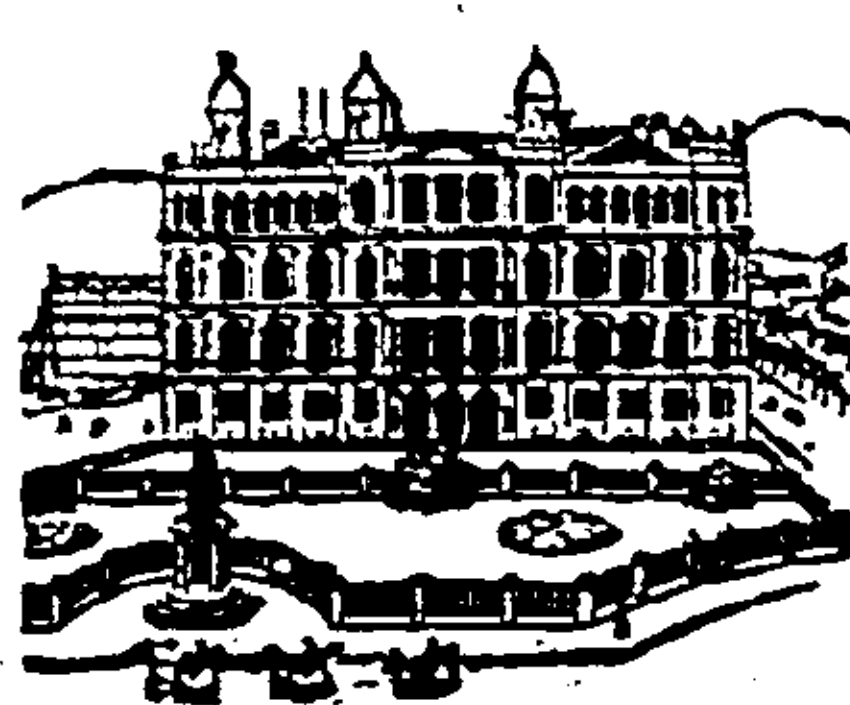
Just received ex S.S. "Glenluce"
direct from the Scottish Fisheries:—

Fillets	...	80 cents per lb.
Haddocks	...	70 " "
Kippers	...	60 " "
Red	...	30 " "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream)	...	1.25 " lb.
Edam	...	3.50 " Ball

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE CO. LTD.



"Once a user of our Paints, always a user of our Paints." is the rule rather than the exception. Our knowledge and experience of the local conditions enable us to offer the very best Ready Mixed Paints for all general purposes.

Paints

Mixed Ready for Use.

Packed in 7-lb. tins with handle, and 1-cwt. Drums.

Stocked in Hongkong.

French Grey	Signal Red	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Green	Black
Dark Green	Black	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Green	Black

No. 1 Aluminium Paint in 1-cwt. Tins

Send for Tint Card and Prices to—

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Limited.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

ports, but the intention is to make Shanghai and Hongkong ports of call just as soon as there is cargo coming forward in quantities to warrant an extension of the line.

Although the present time is not the best for the opening of a new service the Canadian Government Line is likely to be assured of good cargoes to North China, particularly of lumber. Large shipments are going into the progressive ports in Manchuria steadily and quite a number of vessels are carrying little else but timber and hardware. The other cargo service of the C.G.M.M. Ltd., from British Columbia to the East extends to India. It has been in operation for some time.

An Idle Port.

The shipping slump and the recent maritime strike in America have been disastrous for ship-owners and agents and seafarers alike. A gentleman, who has just arrived in Hongkong from San Francisco, told a *Telegraph* reporter this morning that there were over 100 vessels idle in San Francisco Bay. Many of the vessels have been idle for several months, while others were out of commission awaiting a settlement of the strike. About 80 of the ships were the large freighters of the Shipping Board, some of which have never carried a cargo, and there were over 20 sailing vessels of all descriptions and flags tied up.

WHO IS HE?

The suspicious appearance of a European amongst the shrubbery of his residence at Macdonnell Road on Monday night, led Mr. Ho Kwong to communicate with the Police on the following day with the result that the information was gleaned that the man had no connection with the Police Force as he represented himself to have had or being questioned by Mr. Ho Kwong. The man's statement was to the effect that he had been sent by Sub-Inspector Peterson to conduct investigations into a case, but this was found to be false, on enquiries made with the Police Officer named.

DAY BY DAY.

Said to be members of a guild, two Chinese appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning in consequence of a charge preferred by Mr. Denny on behalf of the Ferry Company operating ferries between Shaokwan and Hungtom, whose ticket collector was intimidated by the defendants. An adjournment without bail was asked for by Mr. Denny, and the discussion was taken up by Mr. Watson, for the defence, who contended that the objection to bail based upon the fact of the prisoners being members of a guild was invalid, as in other circumstances the privilege of bail would certainly be given in respect of such an offence. Mr. Lindsell decided to fix the bail at \$500, and the hearing was adjourned until Saturday morning.

Cruelty to ducks formed the subject of another prosecution in connection with the new campaign conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Inspector McEwen, of the Sanitary Department, in bringing up this case before the Magistrate this morning, said that the defendant, who is a market coolie, was discovered by him carrying five small crates in each of which were fifty ducks. As no covering in the shape of a mat was on the bottom of the crates, the legs of the birds were protruding through the holes in a way that would bring harm to them should the crates be deposited on the ground. Mr. G. N. Orme asked if notices had been posted with regard to the necessity of having mats at the bottom of the crates, and in reply, Sub-Inspector Appleton said that such a measure was being considered by the Sanitary Department. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

BRANCHES OF AGRICULTURAL BANK.

The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Peking is planning to establish branches in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hankow.

NOTICES.

NETTLETON

MAKES STANDING OR WALKING A REAL PLEASURE

SHOES

GENTLEMEN'S PATENT LEATHER DRESS BOOTS WITH SUEDE TOPS.

FOR SMART WEAR

INSPECTION INVITED AT THE SOLE /CENTS

J. T. SHAW,

NEXT DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146



NECK WEAR

WE ARE NOW
SHOWING THE
LATEST INPIMPS IRISH
POPLIN TIESWIDE ENDS AND BATSWINGS
THE MOST POPULAR AND ECONOMICAL
NECKWEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS.

GINS.

Caldbeck's Old Tom and Dry
Jas. Coult's & Co., Old Tom and Dry
Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry
Booth's No. 1 Old Tom
Plymouth (Coates & Co.)
Bols Dry Gin (London Style)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 75.)

WHEN YOU THINK OF
BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

THINK OF

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

(No. 47-48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong)

MANUFACTURERS.

OF
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE
STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.
RING UP—2330.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

Its Sanitary, washable, and high disinfectant qualities make it the ideal wall covering for your home or office.

Headed by all Contractors and Painters.

Write for our Brochure "How to Decorate your Home"

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents
Hongkong & South China.

PICTURE GOWNS OF COLOURED ORGANDIE THE SUMMER FASHION

The world is not through with organdie. It breaks upon the summer like a deluge.

Fashion has set her nimble wits to designing frocks of this fabric of the kind that bring us back to what we thought had vanished.

An interesting fact about these new ruffled skirts is the use of organdie. Naturally it is a fabric that would first suggest itself to dress-makers when they determined upon distended skirts. Taffeta is a fabric they like and use when they seek width, but organdie is more suitable to hot summers and frivolous afternoons.

It is the one summer fabric suggestive of heat and laziness, of a round of pleasures and a life of leisure that lends itself to outstanding skirts. Crepe de chine, voile, chiffon are too clinging to carry out this persistent new movement.

Do these ruffled skirts of organdie, and taffeta trimmed with organdie, these immense hats and Japanese parasols, the strapped slipper with light-colored stocking mean that a world which is weary of strife, blood-shed, pestilence, anarchists and labour disruptions is willing to turn to fashions that suggest peaceful paths, established conditions, restful women, a life of leisure as a substitute for a life of turmoil?

The summer will tell. No one claims novelty for the wide skirt of this June. Yet the fact that the wide skirt becomes more frequent and is emphasized by masses of ruffles is cause for comment. Woman's attention was drawn to the widening of skirts through dark crepe de chine, through taffeta in pastel shades for evening, and through Grecian drapery that hung in points; but to-day, at this hour we are asked to regard with due consideration the same fashion in a fanciful number of muslin skirts made in Victorian style.

Here are two examples of what the smart dressmaker does to a white gown. One is of chiffon made in a one-piece slip with square sleeves hanging to the wrist. Over the surface chrysanthemums are applied with an invisible stitch. They were cut of black chiffon and display all their ragged splendor. The round neck and loose sleeves are edged with black chiffon, the poke bonnet is of white Milan straw with a black chiffon scarf run through it, tied in the back.

Another gown is of white and red dotted voile. The skirt is made from two wide flounces. There is a deep fichu of white chiffon and at every edge there are bands of geranium red taffeta cut in sharp points. The cart-wheel hat is built of ruffles of white net and the wide crown has a scarf of red voile which hangs to the hem of the skirt at the back.

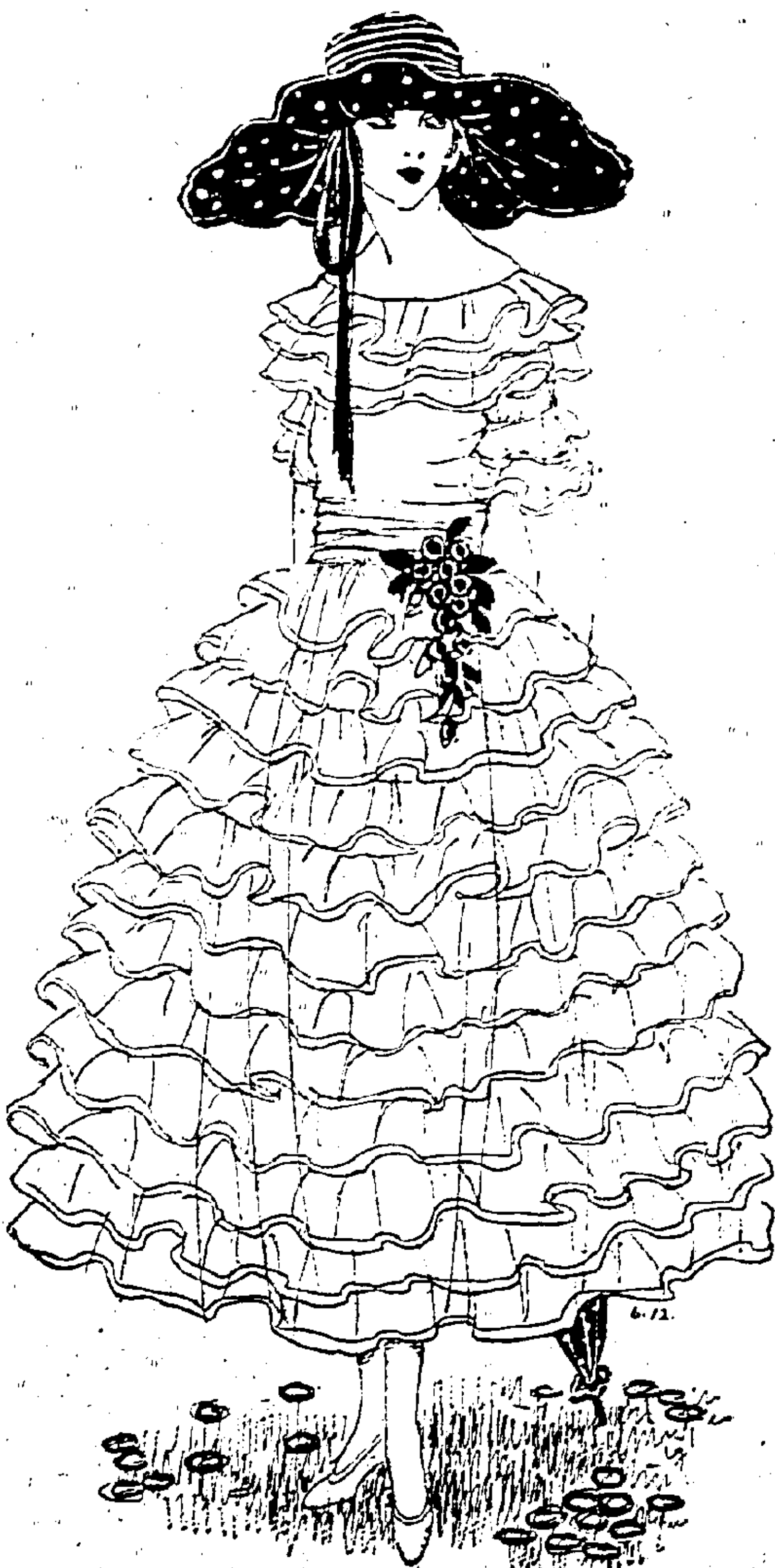
One of the new organdie frocks for the country or seashore is in water green with an immense Spanish skirt, half of it formed of open lattice work made from bands of the organdie. Under this lattice shows a green taffeta petticoat, quite narrow and finished with a lace flounce. The bodice has lattice work on the sleeves and in front, and the sash is of bright green picot ribbon.

It is a minor note of importance that picot ribbon in any colour whatsoever is chosen to go about the waist or hips. It has suddenly taken the place of the crepe de chine sash, the ornamental leather belt or the satin girdle. It is chosen in a colour that contrasts with the frock. It should not match it.

One of the other coloured organdie frocks which has caused public attention is in that lavender tone we call orchid. It sounds rich. Its width is augmented by small ruffles which billow around it like surf. To accentuate the orchid tone of the material there is a purple taffeta hat, a bunch of purple grapes at the waistline and a purple parasol.

When the dressmakers have organdie left over from any frock they use it up as ruffles for taffeta gowns. We would have gazed with amazement last summer upon a woman wearing a Spanish-skirted frock of black taffeta trimmed with scallops of white organdie, increasing the size of the hips beyond what nature ever intended. This summer the appearance of the same frock causes that kind of excitement which precedes imitation and accompanies admiration.

Some of the most successful evening dresses are being made in taffetas of changing hue. There is a model of shot blue and pink which has a flat bodice and a wide



At top—Pale green organdie gown trimmed with deep bands of lattice work made from strips of organdie. Short green petticoat finished with lace flounce shows through lattice work.

Afternoon gown of heavy white chiffon with chrysanthemums of black chiffon applied to surface. The long, open sleeves are edged with black.

At left—Gown for young girl of orchid-coloured organdie. A full skirt is covered with small ruffles, a bunch of purple grapes is at waist. The tight bodice is finished with ruffles at neck.

oval décolleté in silk lattice work, with a pink rose embroidered here and there. Over the slightly full skirt floats gold tulle embroidered with rings of pink roses, and from one hip hangs a tulle sash nearly to the feet. It is young and fresh and suitable for a girl's first season.

The sheath-like figure is rivaling the long-waisted full-bipped silhouette, and women are inclined to think they must choose one or the other. But an authority on dress is strongly of the opinion that every woman should be dressed to suit her particular figure and not by any hard and fast rule. The waistline can only be determined when the dress is being fitted. Long sleeves or short depend entirely on the shape of a woman's arm and hand.

High collars or low must be dependent on the length and shape of the neck and profile, and the length of a skirt should be decided in relation to feet and ankles.

When one looks through old fashion books and sees the foolish way in which our ancestors dressed, one feels that women are now in some ways more reasonable, and wiser. Waistlets are no longer pinched, nor microbes gathered from the ground by trailing skirts. There is, indeed, much to be said for modern dress, and though it sometimes falls short of loveliness and good taste it generally leaves the lungs room to act and the digestive organs free to do their work. High heels are the most harmful things in modern dress, but even these are not so high as they were last season. There is yet another good point about modern dress: it demands a slim figure, and this has caused many women to diet themselves. Fashion encourages women to take exercise.

The hats which will surmount these airy frocks are appropriately seductive. The shops of the modistes are full of them. There is one that I recall with joy: of pale pink organdie, generous in size, and with slightly rolled back brim, it is wreathed with black and white grapes. One can but note the prevalence of fruit as trimming for hats.

A broad-brimmed hat of deep rose organdie is encircled with a garland of white grapes; another of faintest maize is adorned with black cherries, and with leaves of green crepe ribbon, while broad hats of red horse-hair bear a burden of ripe red strawberries.

One might say that a master modiste is playing with wonderful virtuosity on that theme of the toque, whether of satin or straw; sometimes it has a movement towards the back, and sometimes a fringe of aigrettes falling to the nape of the neck with graceful mien.

All the toques of this season have a sort of visor, barely visible, but sufficient to shadow the eyes. It is distinguished and very becoming.

ODDS & ENDS OF FASHION.

Sunshades are likely to be decorative on many occasions. A leaf-brown taffetas dress, with a touch of orange in the lining of the sash or floating drapery, will have a small orange sunshade, not quite so large as the hat to which it forms a background. A taffetas dress in shot mauve and green will have a frilly sunshade in green and mauve. There will be plaid sunshades, and many in bright silks, lace, and figured muslins. The rival to them is the big hat.

A new thing is an umbrella handle covered with alligator skin. We are quite used to handles covered with pigskin, but these covered with alligator skin are a novelty. They are worth while, too. The wooden handle is closely covered with the skin and there is a bracelet strap of it and the ferrule, short and stubby, is covered with it.

I have seen some lovely cigarette cases made out of the elaborate mother-of-pearl and carved ivory cardcases that our grandmothers used to carry in the hand when they went a-visiting. In some instances the original case is a little narrow for the corpulent cigarette, so that it has to be slightly widened at the sides. But the adaptation is well worth while carrying out, for the effect is often lovely.

TO HOLD NEGLIGEE.

Blue georgette over rose taffeta or two other shades combined, can be used for a lovely and useful bag. It is made like an ordinary bag except that it opens at the bottom as well as at the top. It may be trimmed with narrow ribbon and tiny silk flowers. It is especially designed to hold dainty negligees which can be slipped out of the bag without becoming wrinkled.



Summer frock of red and white dotted voile trimmed with edges of red taffeta cut in points. There is a deep white fichu of chiffon. The white hat is trimmed with scarf of red voile.

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"KEEMUN"	5th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"AGAMEMNON"	23rd July	Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPYLUS"	8th Aug.	Genoa, Mars illes & Liverpool
"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"ATREUS"	30th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"PROTESILAUS"	3-1 Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"IXION"	24th Aug.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	

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(via Suez or Panama)

"HELENUS"	6th August.	via Suez
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"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Liverpool
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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship

"CHOYO MARU."
From PHILA. PA. via JAPAN
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived on Sunday 17th inst. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk. Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Monday, 25th July, 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Monday, 25th July, 1921, at 10 a.m. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks' after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager. Hongkong, 17th July, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

From KOBE via DAIREN.
THE Company's Steamship
"ARGUN MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd July, 1921 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager. Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL
LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship
"KASAMA"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 25th will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 1st Aug., 1921 or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd July, 1921 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

THE PHILIPPINES.

A Manila despatch of June 29 says:—Mr. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines Senate, sails for the United States on the Empress of Asia on July 14th. He will be accompanied by Signor Gabaldon, the resident commissioner for the Philippines in the United States. Mr. Quezon states that his trip to America is purely of a personal nature, but it is understood that he will attempt to counteract any unfavorable portions of the report issued by the Wood-Forbes Commission. This Commission returned from the Southern Provinces to-day. They will leave next week for Cebu and Iloilo. The Commission, it is stated, has found the rate of infant mortality alarmingly high in the Provinces they have inspected.

U.S. MERCHANT MARINE.

The New Policy.

In an address given at the convention of National Foreign Trade Council at Cleveland, U.S.A., Mr. James A. Farrell, chairman of the council and president of the United States Steel Corporation, said the future of the American Merchant Marine is at stake and that the Government lost \$800,000,000 by not selling its merchant fleet when the armistice was signed. He suggested an international conference of maritime nations to stabilize the shipping situation and revision of American shipping laws.

"The future of our merchant marine development is at stake," he said, "and its present position is the outcome of haphazard efforts to deal with a problem the requirements of which necessitated from the beginning a settled policy and a well defined purpose. It is the duty of all Americans to prevent the elimination of our overseas fleet from the world's carrying trade."

The signing of the armistice found us with a fleet of 16,000,000 deadweight tons, built and under contract, as the result of the dictates of military necessity. Efforts were made after the armistice to induce the Shipping Board to sell a large portion of the fleet to foreigners. Opportunity existed to dispose of a large portion of the fleet at prices bearing a fair relation to a moderately depreciated cost.

Not taking advantage of this the Government missed its market and, it is estimated, lost a chance to realize at least \$800,000,000, being the difference in the market value of the tonnage of steel ships which could have been sold at that time and the appraised value to-day.

COST MORE THAN \$3,000,000,000.

To sell the fleet which cost the taxpayers of the United States more than three billion dollars, without legislation revising our navigation laws is impossible. It is questionable whether under present conditions any considerable tonnage could be sold except at a sacrifice not warranted. Serious consideration must be given to the problem of maintaining our merchant marine. Even with a temporary improvement in ocean freights the world's idle tonnage cannot be absorbed under three years. All maritime nations are affected. Approximately 7,000,000 tons of the world's carrying capacity is laid out of a total of 60,000,000 tons, of which 3,000,000 tons is still under construction. It might serve a useful purpose to ourselves and to the world to bring about an international conference of the maritime nations to stabilize the shipping industry on the theory that one part of the world cannot be crippled economically, while the rest is prosperous.

CANNOT NOW SELL THE SHIPS.

It is time to recognize the fact that the policy of the Shipping Board since its inception of endeavouring to build up trade routes from every Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific port to practically every port in the world, is expensive and impracticable. Until trade revives and opportunity exists for obtaining a fair sales price for the fleet, an early retirement of the Shipping Board and liquidation of its shipping business seems impracticable.

A partial solution of one of the difficulties confronting the Shipping Board is to continue to lay out a considerable portion of their tonnage, and in line with the slogan, "less Government in business, more business in Government," withdraw from all but supervisory activity by chartering the steamers to reputable and experienced operators, either on a bare boat basis or on time charters, allowing the

ADMIRAL SIMS'S JESTS.

Why Americans Like
"Britishers."

Rear-Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, replying to the toast of his health at the luncheon given by the Pilgrims at the Hotel Victoria, London, said—

"I shall not say much, for I am told that if this meeting is not over by three o'clock it will be the end of the British Empire—an allusion to the Liquor Control Board's regulations which was received with much applause."

The Britisher, he said, was the only man who did not talk about the excellence of his country or his people, but just assumed, that you knew it, and left it at that. (Laughter.)

"We like him," he added, "because he believes in personal liberty. If I live to be 30 years older, and I believe I will, I shall be able to get any kind of drink I want in London. I was unpopularly quoted in the papers the other day as a prohibitionist. That doesn't mean I am a teetotaler when I need a drink." (Laughter.)

Another reason, he said, why the Americans liked the British was because they were good sports.

"I don't want you to go away with the idea that you in this country are the nicest and pleasantest things in the world," he continued. "We in America have some notion of ourselves. The trouble is that every nation in the world thinks itself 'hot stuff.' You would not get far into the United States before it was explained to you what they think."

"We have a class of story that leaves something to be inferred, but I understand here that your class of story is one that begins at the beginning and ends at the end with a full explanation added." (Laughter.)

Concluding with what he called a typical story, he said: "A cowboy goes into a restaurant, sees a man lying paralysed on the bench, and says, 'Give me some of that.'" (Laughter.)

charterers the option of purchasing the steamers when conditions improve.

The main factor in determining whether we can compete successfully with foreign tonnage lies largely in our shipping laws. The latter are strangling our ocean-going ships and are affecting the carriers on the Great Lakes. Our ships must be manned by competent crews sufficient in number to operate economically and safely, and American seamen should enjoy the best possible conditions, receiving in wages reasonable return for services performed.

BURDEN OF SHIPPING LAW.

It must be equally obvious that provisions of law which require American vessels to maintain larger crews—65 per cent. of whom must be licensed men—than is the case with foreign vessels, and to carry as the engine-room crew 30 cent. more men than the steamships of any other nation, necessarily subject American vessels to a serious disadvantage, estimated at 5 per cent. on the capital investment. The compulsory advance in each foreign port of call of half wages earned seriously affects the work of ships and leads to expensive delays. The burden of these should be removed in the interests of the seamen as well as the shipowners.

The bare boat charter basis with an early revision of our navigation laws—the latter an urgent requirement of the situation—might be called a plan to enable shipping people to send our ships to sea upon terms of equality. —Boston Transcript.

THE WAR IN IRELAND

A Raid On Mountjoy Prison.

The Central News Dublin correspondent telegraphed news of a sensational raid on Mountjoy Prison, Dublin during which, it is stated, the Governor and his assistant were bound. Several men wearing the uniforms of British officers drove up in a turretted armoured car, and immediately gained admittance. Documents were asked for and handed over, and after the Governor and his assistant had been secured, the raiders are said to have visited the cells of Mr. Arthur Griffiths and other prominent Sinn Feiners whom they brought out.

The rescuing party, however, had to abandon the prisoners on coming to a barrier and get back quickly to the armoured car. It seems that the military guard had meanwhile been informed of what was happening, and the armoured car dashed off under a hail of bullets. The car was found abandoned at mid-day in Howth Road, Dublin.

STOLE THE CAR!

It later transpired that the armoured car with which the raid was carried out was captured from the military near Dublin cattle markets. In the fight for the car, which had called at the markets to take meat supplies to the troops, one soldier was killed and another seriously wounded.

Several more cases of thefts of motor cars, motor cycles, and bicycles were reported by Dublin Castle. A raider who stole a motor cycle from a farmer in the Newmarket district was armed and masked and wore body armour.

News has just come to hand of the loss to the military of an armoured car in Dublin this morning. Whether the car was captured after a fight is not clear, but it is reported that firing was heard in the city.

Another military communique reports the discovery of a rebel ammunition dump near Killybane, County Limerick, consisting of one German machine gun, three shot guns, one rifle, six bayonets, a quantity of ammunition, steel helmets, explosives, and mine exploders.

A police patrol encountered a party of civilians digging trenches across the road at Tomroe. After an exchange of shots the police pursued the rebels, who were seen carrying away two comrades, evidently wounded, and made three arrests.

Three rebels, two of whom were wounded, were captured after an engagement with Crown Forces at Tubrid.

BLASTING THE WATER MAIN.

The outrages on Tees-side, where a 33 in. water main supplying part of Middlesbrough was burst with high explosive, were scientifically and skillfully planned. The attack on the water main was made at Long Newton, where the main is exposed by the wayside at a point where it is carried over a small stream.

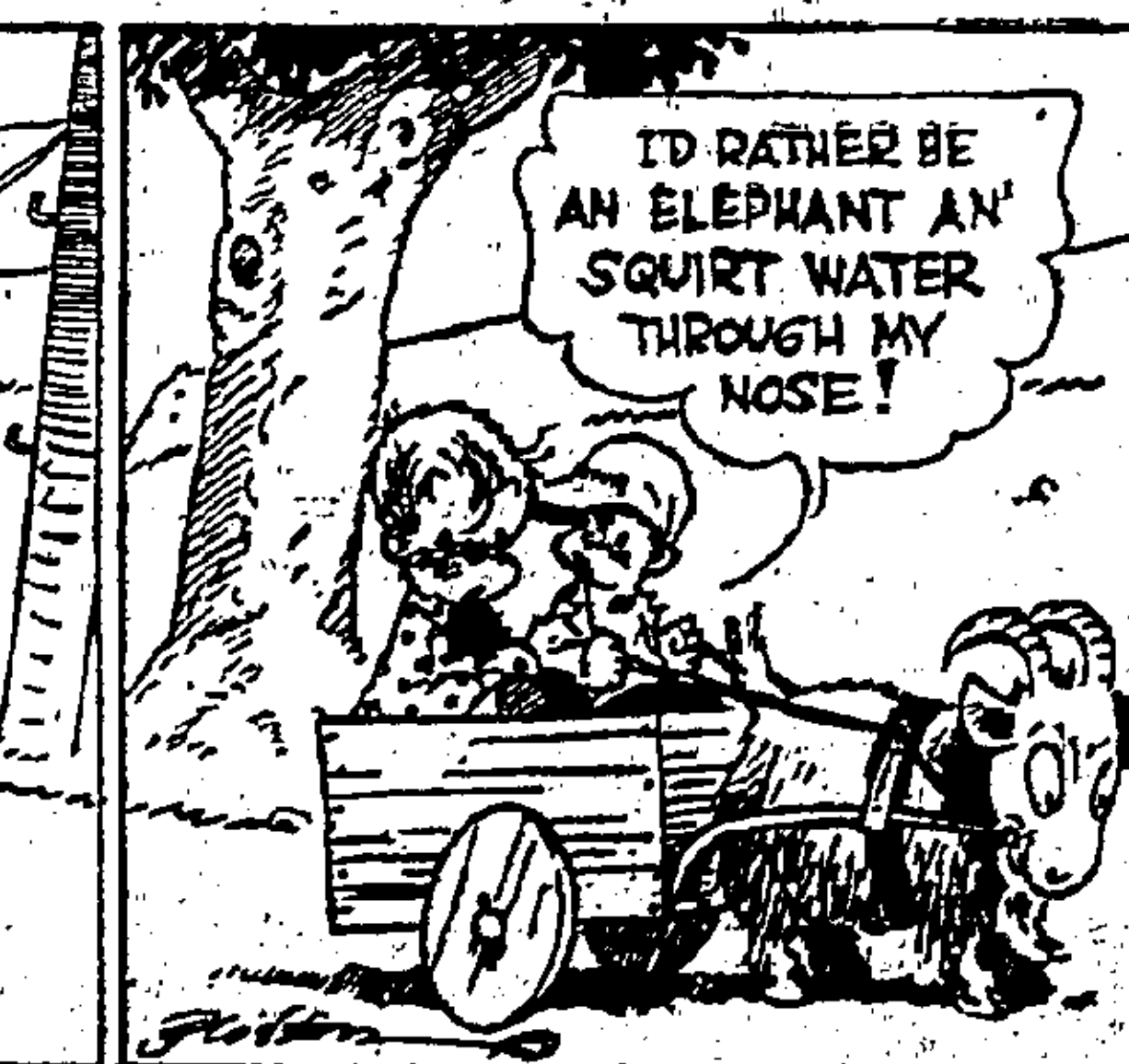
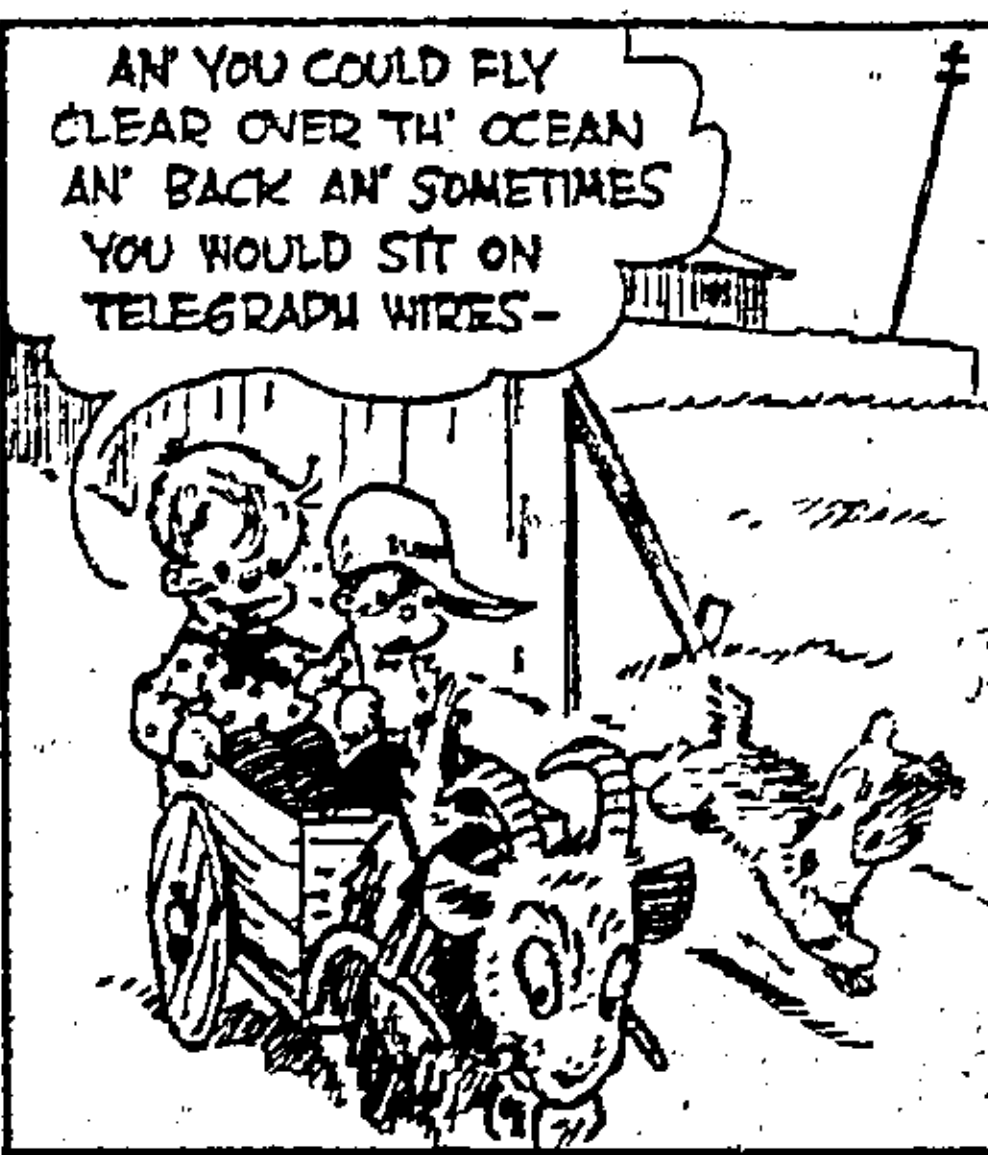
High explosives were inserted under the exposed part of the main at a junction of two pipes. The explosion was heard at a great distance. A cyclist passing at the time was struck by a piece of metal, but apparently not badly hurt. He examined the damage and found that some 5 feet of the main had been blown out and the water was flooding surrounding fields.

Both the Middlesbrough and Stockton fire brigades were called out to the stack fires at Fort Clarence about ten o'clock. While they were engaged the sky was illuminated by the reflection of a big outbreak in the river direction, and the Middlesbrough brigade had immediately to return towards their own area to deal with it.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

That's What Alek Would Call Fun

BY BLOSSER.



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TELEPHONE 436.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921.

EDUCATION IN THE COLONY.

There are points both for congratulation and also no doubt, were one disposed to find faults, for criticism in the Report for 1920 presented by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, whose twentieth report this is, so that Mr. Irving has had charge of the Colony's educational department throughout the current century. On the whole the good features predominate, and the report suffices to show that much excellent work has been accomplished in the face of a number of difficulties, prominent among which is the problem of an adequate teaching staff. Evidently the Government is seeking to render the scholastic profession attractive, seeing that the year's outlay upon education, \$444,000, exceeded that of the previous twelve months by no less than \$190,000, the increase being mainly due to higher rates of salary. At the close of the year there was a marked shortage in the British Staff, especially in regard to women teachers; and this was increased by the necessity of coming to the assistance of the University. In the circumstances the Department did its best with temporary women teachers, some possessed of fairly good qualifications, but the arrangement was necessarily more or less of a makeshift character. With the greater inducements that are being offered it is reasonable to look for steady improvement in the staffing of the schools. In regard to the teaching staff of the Vernacular Schools the present position excites mixed feelings. The standard reached by these schools has risen very rapidly in the past few years, and is now "about as high as can be expected of the general level of capacity displayed by the teaching staff." On account of age and mental habit, besides the strain of attending classes at some distance after the day's work, these teachers have availed themselves only to a limited extent of the evening classes for teachers. It is therefore encouraging to note that the department is alive to the need of training the next generation of teachers as a condition precedent to any further marked advance.

During the period covered by Mr. Irving's regime the pupils receiving an English education have more than trebled, the total now being nearly 10,000; while in the course of 1920 the pupils at the Vernacular schools increased by 2,274. Altogether the pupils at the Colony's schools, excluding the Police School and the uncontrolled schools in the New Territories, aggregated 25,707, the expansion being partly due to more vernacular schools in the New Territories coming under the Department's control. In point of proficiency the improvement is attested by the fact that all pupils in the two senior classes of all schools are now compelled to take the Matriculation and University Junior examinations, and it is creditable that the percentage of passes compares favourably with that of the selected candidates from outside schools. In explanation of the higher standard in English reached by Chinese matriculation candidates from the Straits, it has to be appreciated that native scholars here are expected to attain proficiency in the vernacular besides their English studies. (It is a curious circumstance that in the Straits lots of Chinese cannot speak their mother tongue.)

A feature of vernacular education has been the supersession, in large measure, of the Grant type of school by the more elastic Subsidy system. The general results appear to be favourable, for while as late as 1914 only 24 per cent. of the pupils reached standard III, the proportion last year, with a higher test, had nearly doubled. Seeing that the average attendance at the day schools represents nearly 90 per cent. of the total enrolment, the competition for seats, as the report observes, is considerable. In regard to the British schools, it is satisfactory to note the progress in regard to dental and optical treatment. The affairs of the University have engaged the attention of a Commission, and were the subjects of discussion earlier in the year. Of the newly-instituted Board of Education it is recorded that its sub-committees have rendered great service to the Department as the result of visits to the principal schools. Comparing 1921 with 1901 the Colony and Mr. Irving can look back upon a record of creditable progress.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Fire Brigade.

When His Excellency the Governor stated in a Legislative Council meeting some months ago that with the return to the Colony of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police) he was going to call for a special report on the Hongkong Fire Brigade we little expected there would be presented the exhaustive and admirable report which Mr. Wolfe has prepared and which was made public on Monday. For a long while past there have been strong criticisms for the manner in which this Colony is equipped with fire fighting appliances and of the arrangements for staffing the Brigade—criticisms in which this journal has joined, because we knew they were justified. Mr. Wolfe, before he went home on holiday, knew the popular feeling of dissatisfaction and willingly gave up some of his holiday time to collaborate with London fire officials in order to present to Hongkong a working scheme for something better than we had. Because of that sacrifice and because of the valuable report he has drafted the Colony owes its thanks to him. The difficult question of personnel, the separation of the Brigade from the Police force, the technicalities of equipment and the important matter of suitable housing have all been thoroughly explored and recommended upon. Hongkong needs a Fire Brigade manned distinctly and separately from the Police force and it is interesting to find that Mr. Wolfe has confidence in Chinese firemen provided they are properly trained and handled by whole time European instructors. He thinks we need more pumps, better fire escapes, searchlights, the regular assistance of the Dock Companies and the Naval authorities in connection with fires on the harbour and the better housing of the Brigade on the Hongkong side. The latter provision has already been sanctioned but as the building of the new Station will take something like three years he recommends the temporary housing of the Brigade at Wanchai on some reclaimed land. Viewed in the light of expenditure his proposals mean that the Colony will be bound for the annual spending of about \$30,000 more than at present and in addition should spend \$61,500 next year in providing special equipment. This might seem rather heavy, but in view of the fact that satisfactory and adequate fire-fighting appliances are essential in a congested city like this, we cannot help thinking that it would be false economy not to spend every penny asked for. If the Government puts the personnel and equipment of the Brigade on an efficient footing, then the Colony will reap the benefit; not only of reduced charges by insurance companies but the public will have a feeling of security that has been absent for a long time. In framing the 1922 estimates we trust the Government will make all the provision that has been asked for.

Postal Profits.

Although the radio telegraph service operated by our local Post Office was worked last year at a loss of over \$24,000 there was a total profit made from the working of the local postal service of nearly \$390,000. That is a little different to the position of the Imperial Post Office at Home, which has been working at such a loss as to cause the raising of postal rates all round. The report of the Hongkong Office for 1920 shows that there was a general increase in the business transacted, practically every department sharing in the extra work. In spite of the large amount of profit made last year we have recently experienced a rise in the postal rates on parcels and it was recently foreshadowed that rates on letters to the United Kingdom might be increased from the 4 cent rate we have been used to long. One fails to see the justification for such an increase having in mind the fact that the Hongkong office makes its payment home in sterling and that the local rate of the dollar is much higher than when the 4 cent rate was fixed. We think that it is right and proper that our post office should be run at a profit; in view of the Colony's financial needs at as large a profit as is consonant with fairness to the public, but in the suggested increase on letters and general correspondence we detect a desire to get overmuch. On a total income of \$256,122 the post office made a profit of \$296,743—some-

DAY BY DAY.

WE ASK ADVICE, BUT WE MEAN APPROBATION.—*Colton.*

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

An armed robbery has taken place at Shamshui. The adjoining stations have been notified. Details of the affair are not yet available.

D. Kotewall of No. 18, Ice House Street reports the removal from his private ricksha of a pair of brass rings yesterday, the thief being unknown.

An accidental drop of 30 feet from the second floor into a backyard led to a Chinese woman servant in Pokfulam Road being removed to Hospital yesterday.

Bogey Pool Competition played over the Relief Course at Fanling during last week-end was won by Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell (4) who returned a card of 4 up.

Sapper Hurst, Whitfield Barracks, has reported to the Police the theft of 14 carpenter's tools from the Royal Engineers' Workshop. Entry was effected with the aid of a duplicate key.

Low Kwai Chu, a compradore living at No. 41 Stanton Street, has reported to the Police a burglary at his residence yesterday morning. Jewellery to the extent of \$170 and money amounting to \$61 were stolen from his cashbox by the thief, who has not been traced.

We understand that, in the absence of any telegraphic information as to Mr. Mischa Elman's movements, the management of the Kowloon Theatre have reluctantly been compelled to cancel the arrangements for the concert on Wednesday. It is hoped that the great violinist may be heard at Kowloon a little later on.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday notifies that His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council—Ordinance No. 13 of 1921.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the recovery of possession in certain cases and to restrict the rents of certain domestic tenements and to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board Committee was held yesterday which was attended by Mr. G. R. Sayer, who presided, the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Mr. Chow Shou-son, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer) and Mr. C. M. Reynolds (Secretary). Amongst other things considered was a suggested rearrangement of the sections in Mount Caroline Cemetery, which, on the proposal of Mr. Chow Shou-son was agreed to.

Three stowaways were banded over to the custody of the Police on the arrival of the Van Cloon from Singapore yesterday. Mr. Janbenbergh, second mate of the Van Cloon, informed the Court this morning that the Chinese had apparently eluded the search that was carried out before the departure of the ship from the southern port by hiding in the lifeboats. A sentence of twenty-one days' hard labour was inflicted on each of the prisoners by Magistrate Orme.

Arrested on one of the river boat harvests yesterday, a Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with being in possession of a revolver and 150 rounds of ammunition. Satisfied that the defendant was a bona fide traveller, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50, and ordered that the arms be held in the custody of the Police for a period of three months during which time if the defendant desired their return he should produce the required permit signed by the Canton authorities.

thing well over 50 per cent. We think the public would be quite well satisfied if the profit was a little less this year, much more satisfied than it will be if additional charges are made to keep the balance of profits as high as in 1920. In closing, one ought to pay compliment to the efficiency of the local office and the efforts it has made to improve the postal service from Home. If our mails are a long while coming, it isn't the fault of Hongkong.

ROUND THE TOWN.

(By "Gadabout.")

The lot of the average young married man who brings his wife to Hongkong in this time of shortage of housing accommodation is hardly an enviable one. To obtain a house or a flat—unless one has the means and the inclination to pay through the nose for it—is almost an impossibility and there is nothing for it but to obtain rooms in a hotel. This is not very desirable from the point of view of the young couple who would like to build up a home and if there are any young and troublesome children it is certainly not desirable from the point of view of the other guests, and if mammy's joy is of the qualling kind they are not likely to become very popular, to say the least of it.

The Eastern Telegraph Company recognise this difficulty and are building houses in May Road for their staff. A young man comes to Hongkong and there is a house waiting for him to step into. He has no worries, over where he is going to live, and he is, therefore, a more contented and efficient employee. The Eastern Telegraph Company has erected houses for their staff in Shanghai and is going to build accommodation at many more stations. In some other parts of the East it is done to a fairly large extent, and there are other firms in Hongkong who are erecting staff accommodation. In these days of housing shortage what a good thing it would be if other wealthy firms would do the same. Of course, we all know that to build in these days is an expensive matter, but firms would get their money back in rent (there would be no profiteering but the rent would be reasonable return on the outlay), they would have more contented staffs and they would be assisting the Colony in general by lessening the demand for other flats and houses.

A number of coolies were chatting and laughing and a friend, who was standing with me the other day in a porch out of the rain watching them, offered the remark that he supposed that they did get some fun out of life. "Of course they do," I replied; "they probably get as much out of life as any other section of the community." I suppose there are many people like him who cannot see how a coolie on his thirty or forty cents a day can possibly get any enjoyment out of his existence in this world. To most of us it is remarkable that he can manage to live on it at all, but he does and he seems to enjoy life into the bargain. They all seem to be happy, they are often to be seen laughing and joking and a stroll through Chinatown after dinner shows one that even the lower orders have their amusements. Many of us sometimes grouse about the smallness of our salaries and cannot understand how people can get any enjoyment out of life on less than we get and perhaps, dear reader, Dukes and Duchesses and millionaires and war profiteers and some of the Colony's landlords bemoan the fact that their incomes are so small and wonder what fun you and I see in life.

SUICIDES.

Three Attempts Reported.

Three more cases of attempted suicide were reported yesterday in addition to those occurring during the week-end. In one of these a Chinese married woman, domiciled at No. 145 Wuhu Street, was severely hurt by precipitating herself from a first floor window into a concrete lane at the back of the house. She fell a distance of 25 feet. She was removed to Hospital.

In the second instance, a Chinese coolie, aged 21 years, residing at Shiu Hing, had the designs he had formed on his own life frustrated by the intervention of the Police who there and then summarily arrested him. Sorrow over the loss through death of her daughter is said to be the reason which prompted the wife of a Chinese constable to cut her throat with a razor. She was discovered by her neighbours and hurried to Hospital where her condition is said to be critical.

One of the patients admitted into the Government Civil Hospital yesterday was a Chinese girl aged 13, who fractured her left arm in an accidental fall from a truck lying near the Wo Ping Theatre.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

Crowded House Applauds "Afgar."

Evidently the playgoers of the Colony were anticipating the presentation of that captivating extravaganza, "Afgar," with its yards of fun and fascinating dancing and singing, for when the curtain rose on the Bandman Opera Company at the Theatre Royal last evening seats were not to be had at any price. The house was not only crowded, but would doubtless have been overcrowded were it not for anti-standing regulations. Nor were the patrons disappointed. Frequent marks of approbation attested the audience's enjoyment, and at the conclusion of the evening's entertainment the curtain was rung up again amid a crescendo of richly-merited applause.

From the opening of the piece in the courtyard of the Moorish palace the performers had the audience with them. Mr. Jack Crichton looked the Moor, Afgar, so far as the flowing robes and the many wives were concerned, but the face, voice, and speech were very, very English, giving just the touch of incongruity proper to a screaming extravaganza. He has some thirteen or thirty wives—one feels that a few more or less cannot make much difference in such a collection; but Afgar does not think so, and becomes much interested when a merchant brings along Isilda, a Spanish maid, whereupon Zaidee, the favourite wife, who has an inclination towards Don Juan, Junior, a prisoner, grows jealous. So the ball is set rolling for all sorts of droll intrigues and misunderstandings within the Abode of Felicity, increase by a woman's emancipation movement among the ladies of the harem, with the support of the guards, who approve of some division of their lord's charming partners.

In the second act—there is but a single division in the piece—the positions are reversed, the ladies having carried their programme, so there is a sort of ballot for husbands and wives by corresponding colours. The opportunity for complications is duly utilised by the various suitors in the comic-opera spirit, so that the house finds

itself in a roar of laughter right up to the appropriate finale.

Needless to say, the popular Bandman players infused an abundance of animation into the performance. Mr. Jack Crichton featuring Afgar in a manner that thoroughly appealed to the house, while Mr. Eric Masters as the Spanish prisoner and Mr. Jerry Verno as his squire—the wirth going all the time Messrs. Dan Mansfield as Hossain, Tom Scott as Damsach, Master of the Gates, and Leonard MacMahon as Giasfar, Master of the Sherbarts (!), were quite at home in their parts. Miss Madeline Rosier, the favourite wife, again showed herself an artist, and Miss Dora Dolaro fitted in well as the independent Isilda; while the Misses Grace Barry and Dolly Prince, with the numerous other ladies of the harem, charming in themselves, gained in attractiveness by their ingenuities as the "other" wives. Mention must not be omitted of the capable orchestra or of the admirable stage and lighting effects.

"IRENE" TO-NIGHT.

To-night there will be an opportunity of witnessing "Irene," which enjoyed much popularity in London. It may interest theatre-goers to know that at the time of its original production there was some controversy as to the pronunciation of the heroine's name, most people rendering it as I-re-ne, in the usual way. The author must be taken to have settled the question, so far as the present play is concerned, by announcing that the pronunciation is "I-reen." Dr. Johnson, of course, wrote a tragedy under this title, "in the evenings of a week," today the expenses of his mother's funeral. There will be no such melancholy atmosphere about the "sprightly piece to be presented to-night."

The company's schedule comprises further attractions of the first water, as Capt. Bairnsfather's world famous burlesque, "The Batter 'Ole," will be given to-morrow night and "The Maid of the Mountains" on Friday.

MOTOR-CARS TO BE USED IN MONGOLIAN EXPEDITION.

Military Inspector Chang-tsoin proposes to buy 120 motor cars from the United States at the price of Y.300,000 for use in the Mongolian expedition.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Yesterday, Joe thought that you agreed of MacPherson's was fine. Well, it's a mere matter of taste, as the old wife said when she kissed the cow. I got another letter of his yesterday though which only goes to show ye that the unexpected happens occasionally but no mind ye, as often as the expected fails to happen. I'd like to bet he'll no keep the pen going for long. It's over hot these days for one thing but let him go to it. Never let it be said that I was even one to overlay genius after birth. So we'll print it. Opportunity does a lot more than ability often gets the credit for.

Dear Rab,

"Here Will," says Margot to me last night, "tak yer pad an' pencil an' write a line to that MacWhirter chap."

I had just settled down to my Telegraph and demurred, but there's no denying that woman. "Dye hear me?" says she an', of course, I did. I could've heard her at the foot o' the sheet. "You'll just lay down that paper till I've done wi' ye," she commanded. "Then ye can read yersel' to sleep if ye like." Well, I knew what that would mean. (I'd no sooner be in the middle o' an interesting bit than I'd be, sharply. "Pit out that licht") so, for peace sake, I put down the Telegraph and as Lloyd George did to De Valera, placed myself at her disposal.

"It's thae servants," she said, "I just canna' thole them much longer. There's that limmer o' an amah: gets twelve dollars a month to mak an' mend an' wash the claes an' she takes a hale bar o' soap this mornin' for ae washin'. It would be cheaper to go to the Steam Laundry. But I'm thinkin' that unbeknown to me, she's washin' for somebody else at my expense. Oh! the tricks o' the Chinese! If it wasna' for the servant question, the fares, an' the high cost o' livin', I'd pack up an' go Home an' be done wi' them. Then there's that cook boy—that grinnin' jackass who came so highly recommended from the Peak. Ye thought ye'd got a bargain didn't ye at \$20 a month. Well what does he do but goes an' boils a beautiful roast, undercut an' all! It's heart breakin', I tell ye. Then all he says is 'you no talkie my what thing do' as if I'm here to tell them every little mortal thing that's to be done. An' then there's that lazy coolie,

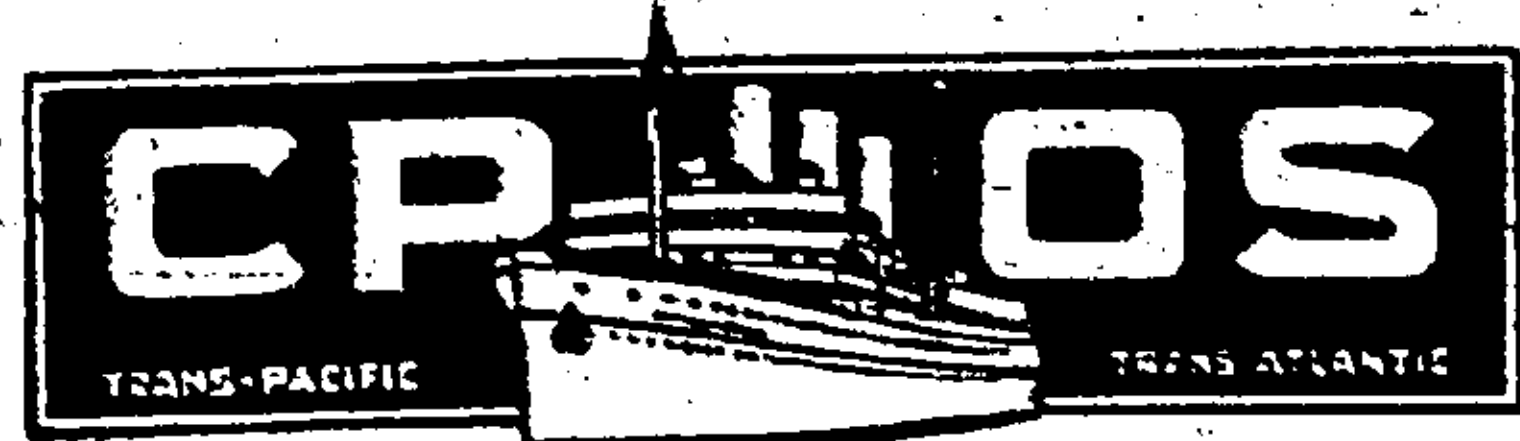
What done he do but puts the carpets on the lawn and leaves them there through all that belchin' rain. They'll never dry, an' what does he say? My 'forgettee'. I caught him washin' the dining room floor the ither day wi' his feet. 'Here, ye lazy devil,' says I, 'hae ye no got a back to bend?' an' wi' that I took an' doubled him down to his work. But, it'll be just the same the morn. They just winna' learn.

"The present day servant is no the man his father was. I mind the time when they did their work well—twice as much o' it half the pay an' aye willin'. They're anything but willin' nowadays; in fact their one aim in life seems to be to shirk all the work they can, an' get as much money as they can an' rob as much o' yer food as they can. Ye saw that Scotch broth we had the ither day—just like water. There was supposed to be a hale pound o' soup meat in it. I'll warrant it never saw the soup but went down their throats instead. The last time I saw any real gravy aff the meat was yon time when the traveller frae London took us out to dinner at Repulse Bay. Our gravy goes into their rice. We get what's left in the bottom o' the dist wi' water added. It fair annoys me an' I'd book the morn if I life at Home was only what it used to be."

"Dot a' that don't Will, an' send it in to MacWhirter an' he'll mak an article o' it."

"What about registration? say I. Registration be hanged," says she. "The present race o' Chinese servants will never be any guid. What we want is imported labour to bring them to their senses and an employers' union that would investigate these characters; they bring to us. We've just been imposed on long enough."

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E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 7	E. Britain	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
E. Japan	Sept. 29	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

YAWATA IRONWORKS.

The Yawata Ironworks are at present one of the important topics of discussion in the Japanese papers. The Asahi says that owing to the heavy drop in price the Ironworks have reduced their capacity for production by 20 per cent. to an output totalling on 250,000 tons a year. Nevertheless they still feel an excess of production and hold 100,000 tons in stock at present. The question has remained pending for a long period of lessening prices and the disposal of these enormous stocks. The Ironworks have so far hesitated to do so, fearing that if they lower prices it will destroy market quotations altogether. But an early announcement of the proposed decrease is expected, as negotiations are in progress between the Government Ironworks and the private Iron Production Guild over the compromise introduced by the latter. As regards steel, the private producers quote it at ¥120 per ton, against the ¥150 to ¥160 of the Government Ironworks. It is problematical whether the Yawata Ironworks will decrease their price to the same extent as the market price; probably they will confine the decrease to something like ¥20 per ton, and that to buyers of over 10,000 tons. Most of the 100,000 tons of steel are special lines for the Railway Department, Navy Department, and War Department, ordinary lines capable of competing with the stocks on the market being only 30,000 tons or so. The decrease is not expected to produce as great effect, therefore, on the market.

IRON PRICES.

The iron merchants in Japan desire more than ever that the Government Ironworks elaborate a positive policy and decrease their prices to such an extent that they will be able to keep pace with foreign goods, so that the pacification of the disturbed trade may be expedited. (Only a few months ago they were insisting on the Ironworks suspending work so that they could force up prices.) In the middle of May, the Osaka merchants called on Mr. Shirani, President of the Ironworks, who was then visiting the capital, and were informed by him of the Ironworks' future policy, in reply to their inquiries. On that occasion, Mr. Shirani gave a pledge that he would study the question after his return to headquarters, and devote himself to the work of succouring the trade. Despite this, nothing has been determined on, they complain, to improve the situation. Meanwhile, cablegrams from Europe bring unfavourable news day by day. According to one of the latest telegrams, the price of round iron has dropped by ¥15 to ¥120, and such a drop has actuated Japanese importers and wholesalers to make inquiries for import. For July and August delivery, they seem to have already contracted for proper quantities.

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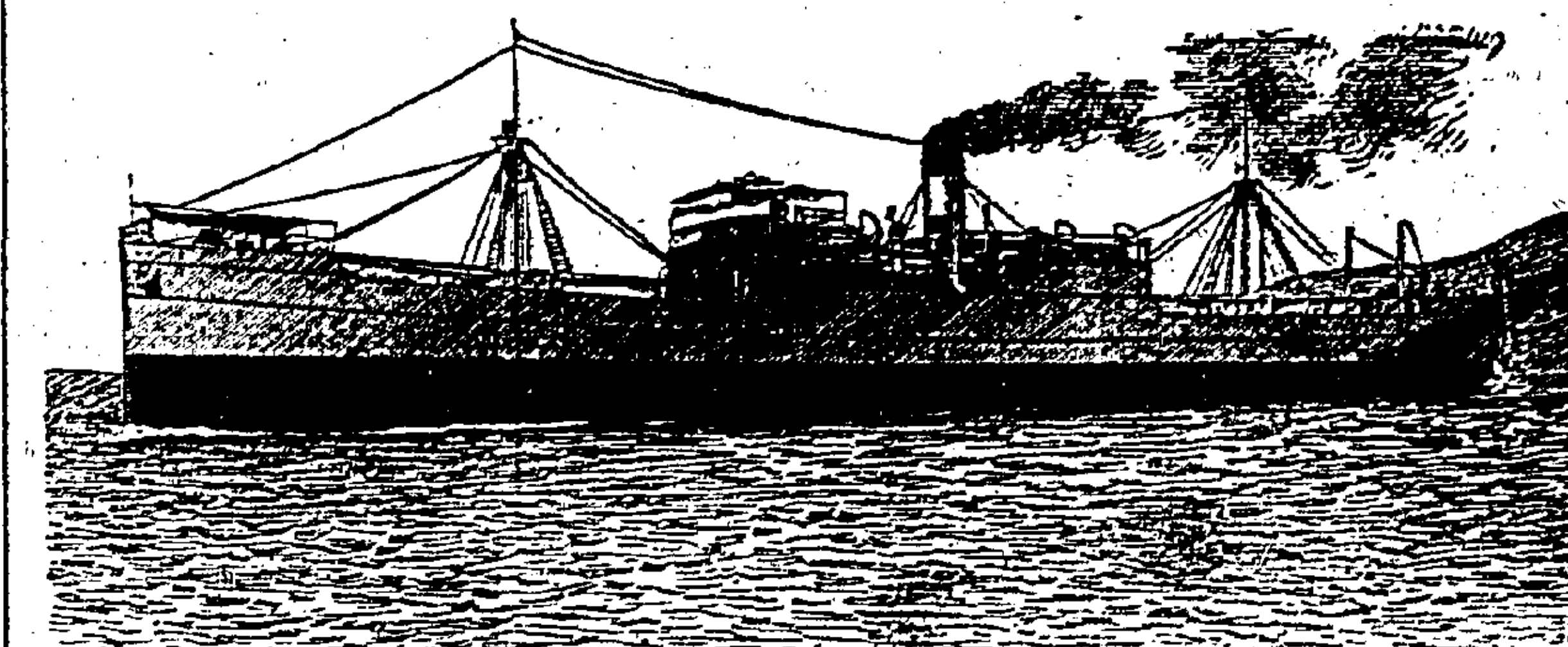
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DUNERA	5,400	20th Aug.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
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RANGOON MARU ... Monday, 25th July.

HAKODATE MARU ... Thursday, 4th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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Tjibbeet	Java	in port	22nd July	Japan
Hwah Hsin	—	25th July	28th July	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	Java	26th July	2nd Aug.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "CILICIA" Cargo only. Sailing on or about 30th July.

S.S. "TRIESTE" End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing Middle of August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Fro. Colombo for South African Ports.

S.S. "EMKUI" Sailing about 3rd July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	In Hongkong	In Hongkong

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	14th August.
"KASAMA"	

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	25th July.
"GLENADE"	6th Aug.
"GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	23rd July.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
"GLENLUCE"	27th July.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMORY"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENADE"	1st Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 20th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Tel. 3377.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Loongang	Fri. 22nd July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Sun. 24th July at 9 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Sun. 24th July at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Yanhs	Mon. 25th July at noon.
HAIPHONG via Haibow	Loksang	Tues. 26th July at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Chunsang	Wed. 27th July at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Wed. 27th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return. from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers a.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 27th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
H'HOW, PHOIA & H'PHONG	Kailong	21st July at 9 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Soochow	21st July at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEW		
CHWANG & TIENTSIN	Mulchow	21st July at 4 p.m.
S'LANG, SOURABAYA, Taikoo Wan	Yi	21st July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	23rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	26th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	28th July at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	30th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Shanlung	2nd July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landings in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 20, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Maiching	A. H. Stewart	SAT. 23rd July at 2 p.m.
Halilong	W. Couper	TUES. 26th July at 2 p.m.
Haibong	W. C. Patmore	FRI. 29th July at 2 p.m.

Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.) For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 28th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on 25th July.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on 5th August.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ICHANG-CHUNGKING LINE

SUBSIDY.

The Communications Department of Japan has decided to subsidize the Nishin Kisen Kaisha in the sum of about ¥1,000,000, from the next fiscal year for the regular line between Ichang and Chungking.

VANCOUVER BOARD'S PROPOSAL. Notwithstanding strong arguments put forth by the Vancouver Board of Trade in favour of the registration at the port of Vancouver of all Government vessels built there, the Canadian Government has again declared its unwillingness to accede to the request.

SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

The S.M.R. Co. has commenced the work of extending the width of the Second Wharf of the Dairen Wharves by 80 ft. on the eastern side. The eastern side of the same wharf has been closed to the berthing of ships since and will remain so till March, 1922, by which time the work is expected to be finished. From the consideration of the berthing facility of the same wharf, its northern half is to be completed by the latter part of December. When the work is done, that section will have over 30 ft. in depth capable of berthing ships of 10,000-ton class.

ANOTHER MOTOR-SHIP SERVICE.

That Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., should have decided to follow the example of other shipping companies engaged in the Eastern trade and embark upon motor-ship owning is in no way surprising; indeed, the only feature of the announcement of their intention is that it was not made a long time ago. Like the East Asiatic Company and the Glen Line, the Blue Funnel Line have exceptional facilities for obtaining fuel oil near to the source of production, and the nature of the service they maintain lends itself peculiarly to the employment of motor-ships. The pioneer motor-ship of their fleet will, it is said, be 15,000 tons dw., and she will be driven by two Burmeister and Wain engines with a total horsepower of 6,400, the same power as the engines of the Glenline. Shipping and Engineering.

MARINE INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

A certain expert on marine insurance is represented by the Asahi as expressing the opinion that the materialisation of a combine of marine insurance companies, which he thinks is necessary from all points of view, will soon come about. There are now as many as twenty-nine companies including those which do insurance of that sort as a side-line and as re-insurance. With the exception of three or four, they cannot be regarded as being on a permanent basis. Looking at the present premium charges, the rate on shipments, which was as high as ¥3 per ¥100 during the war, is now only 50 sen, being the same as the pre-war quotation, or even below it. As regards the insurance of hulls, real circumstances should keep it high, but in consequence of competition, new ships on the round-the-world line are quoted at only ¥3.50, being ¥1 lower than the pre-war rate, which was ¥4.50. Of course such phenomena are seen not merely in Japan, but in England and America, in all of which countries amalgamation is being proposed as a remedy.

A SHIPPING COMBINE.

The Mainichi gives an outline of the projected amalgamation of the Taiyo Steamship Company, of which Mr. Katsuda Ginjiro is President, and the Nippon Steamship Company, which is an adjunct of the Kiharas. First, Mr. Katsuda placed orders with the Osaka Ironworks for ships of 73,000 tons, of which 60,000 tons were contracted for at ¥720 per ton and the remaining 12,000 tons at ¥820. The price of ships, however, had fallen off sharply, before these ships were all delivered, and a compromise to decrease the contract prices to ¥500, which was made between the two parties, enabled the fulfilment of deliveries. Affairs were at that time going on unfavourably with the Taiyo Company, owing to the shipping depression. In the meantime, the Nippon Company and the Osaka Ironworks had 27,000 tons and 10,000 tons respectively, and this has brought the Taiyo Company to a sense of the advisability of combining all the ships of the three companies in a body. Thereupon, a proposal for that end has been introduced. The Taiyo Company has now 57,000 tons (the Yomei-maru of 10,000 tons, having been sunk and the Kibi-maru, of 5,000 tons, sold to the Kobe Shosen Kaisha). The total tonnage of the ships to be combined comes to 104,000 tons.

